THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No. 135. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress and the ball-room, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly intent on pleasure When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolutely forbids the exercise indispensible to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeking with excessive dancing, produce their legitimate effect, and the unfortunate female, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health--is looked for in vain. Consumption is talked of.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life health, and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

Attended with the following symptoms:--Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on--which this Medicine invariably removes--soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute--neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With wonn measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences--

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia

(Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.)

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD --Dear Sir:--In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*--the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts--and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT.

No 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

VETERANS IN COUNCIL.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg.

General Joshua T. Owen Chosen President.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Patriotism Sealed by Service in the Field Defended.

Soldiers Only to be Recommended for Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PITTSBURG, June 6.--In the Soldiers' State Convention, assembled at the Academy of Music yesterday, General Joshua T. Owen was chosen President, together with a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the appointment to office of men who had embarrassed the operations of the Government during the war; favoring the adoption of constitutional guarantees to prevent the recurrence of the Rebellion, and declaring that Congress should be sustained in the requirement of such guarantees; demanding that the leading traitors should be convicted and executed; endorsing the action of Congress in the protection of the loyal South; requesting Congressional legislation in securing a high protective tariff. Also, recommending General Grant and Governor Curtin as the candidates for President and Vice-President at the next election.

Addresses of a radical nature were delivered by General Owen, Colonel Keatey, General Brisbin, and others, and were much applauded. Great enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling prevailed.

EVENING SESSION.

Captain Norris, of Philadelphia, spoke, and thanked Allegheny for the reception of the Philadelphia delegates, and complimented her on her large Union majorities. This Convention was to demand justice for the soldiers, and that the hero of Lookout Mountain should be our next Governor. The voice comes from every soldier's grave, "Be faithful."

On motion, the organization was entitled the "National Union of the Boys in Blue."

General Fisher, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid great cheers:--

Whereas, We, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention in obedience to a call recognized and formally acted upon throughout the Commonwealth, having in remembrance the sufferings and trials endured in the successful struggle against a gigantic Rebellion, and being determined to perpetuate the great principles established by our arms, and sanctified by the blood of our comrades, do resolve--

First. That we return to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the crowning victory vouchsafed to our efforts against a Rebellion which had for its object the destruction of our great Republic.

Second. That the tender care exercised by our Government and people for the remains of our martyred heroes, for their widows and orphans, commands our warmest gratitude.

Third. That it is contrary to public policy, and subversive of the great principles won by our patriotic blood, to permit any men to hold offices of honor or profit under the General Government, who, by word or deed, embarrassed the Union armies, or cast odium on the cause for which they fought.

Fourth. That the soldiers of Pennsylvania should organize in their respective counties to take care that the triumph of the army be not fruitless, and the results of our first endeavors remain ungathered by concessions of any material points in issue in our struggle to the defeated party, or by yielding advantages fairly won; and we propose the following platform as a basis of organization:--

Fifth. That such treatment should be accorded to the defeated foe as the most chivalric magnanimity requires; but without yielding a principle compromising the right, or, above all, deserting an ally.

Sixth. That such and so many guarantees shall be demanded from the South and incorporated in the national Constitution as are necessary to prevent the recurrence of the Rebellion: to secure justice and freedom to all men, of all classes, conditions, and colors, and guard the national faith from violation.

Seventh. That the Rebels ought not to be precipitated into power before such guarantees have been obtained, and that accordingly Congress, to which rightfully pertains all questions of reconstruction, is to be cordially sustained in their demand for such guarantees

Eighth. That with the beginning of the war this nation took a new departure, and thenceforth her Constitution is to be read in the interest of liberty, justice, and security, according to the spirit of its preamble, and the immortal Declaration of Independence, under the teachings of its authors and compatriots, too long already has it been interpreted in the interest of slavery and caste.

Ninth. That Major-General John W. Geary, having given just evidence of his devotion to the Union during the great Rebellion, by volunteering in its defense and serving faithfully during the war, when many like Hiester Clymer, who now claims to be equally patriotic were rendering aid and comfort to the Rebels, and he now being before the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the office of Governor, we, his fellow-soldiers in that time of trial, pledge to him our hearty support, and ask the same for him from all those who acknowledge the debt of gratitude due from the country to its saviours.

Tenth. That the soldiers of Pennsylvania recognize no warmer or truer friend than Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin. His name is our watchword, his fame our hope, and his merit our glory. The unswerving love of the soldiers' friend will be reciprocated by their unfaltering devotion.

Eleventh. That we appeal hopefully to Congress for speedy decision on the question or equalization of bounties to soldiers.

Twelfth. That believing treason is a crime and that traitors should be punished we demand that the leading traitors should be convicted and executed, as an example to traitors for all time to come

Thirteenth. That this Convention is able to express its sentiments upon the whole matter of the issues and candidates in a few words which may answer for our banner inscriptions the incoming campaign--God grant Geary victory!

Fourteenth. That the legislation whereby Congress attempted to defend and protect our allies, the loyal men of the South, against the deadly hatred of the common enemies, is to make good for a race freedom proffered as the price of aid, and awarded as the due of loyalty, deserves our unqualified approval.

Fifteenth. That we require Congress so to legislate as to protect American industry by a high protective tariff.

Gloomy Accounts from the South.

CINCINNATI, June 6 --A special despatch from Memphis to the *Gazette* gives a general gloomy account of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana, from destruction by floods, cold weather, etc, and predicts that there will be a famine in the South before another season. The planters have neglected planting grain, hoping for an immense yield of cotton and big prices. In many places the planters have no money and are out of provisions.

The merchants will give no more credit, though mortgages on the coming crops are offered at low figures. The consequence must be that the plantations will be abandoned, unless money and supplies are obtained from the North.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 6.--The new trial granted to Samuel Covert for the murder of the Roesa family, commenced at Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday.

Two hundred Fenians left here last night for the frontier.

THIRD EDITION

FENIAN INVASION

ANOTHER ADVANCE INTO CANADA.

Gen. S. P. Spear's Brigade Advances North.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD

Release of the Fenians Held by United States Troops on Parole.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE BORDER.

Etc. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

Movements in Progress To-day--Rebel General Magruder on Hand--Fenians Coming from the West in Swarms.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, June 6.--All continues quiet here; but the shores of the Niagara river present a warlike appearance. Canadian and United States troops line either side of the river, and both sides are continually receiving additions to their numbers.

Thirteen hundred Fenians left this city last night, moving eastward, bound, it is believed for Batavia, about half way between Buffalo and Rochester. General Lynch, the Fenian commander here, is, it is said, ordered to send all his men to Batavia, where they will be kept very quiet until the latter part of this week.

A number of Fenian prisoners, captured by the United States steamer *Michigan*, have been released on their own recognizances of $500 each, and it is said the others will be released in like manner during to-day, with the exception of the officers, who will probably be brought before Judge Clinton to-day, their hearing having been postponed yesterday afternoon.

Company A, 4th United States Infantry, and Company C, 1st United States Artillery, were detached to go elsewhere, one company leaving for Ogdensburg.

The Fenians had a grand mass meeting here last night, at the Opera House, when it was stated that the Rebel General Magruder was on the way to the front, at the head of a brigade.

Information was received at the Western Depot this morning that seventeen car loads of Fenians are on their way from the West here, and will arrive during the afternoon. They are bound further east, it is thought.

Order from General Hooker.

ST. ALBANS, June 6.--By order of General Hooker, all armed bodies attempting to cross the border are to be stopped by United States troops; if unarmed, and it is reasonably supposed they are Fenians, they must also be stopped.

The Case of Colonel O'Neill.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.--A despatch has been sent to President Johnson, asking for a suspension of action upon the application of the British Government for Colonel O'Neill and others, until the petitions from citizens of Nashville had been received.

An immense Fenian meeting is being held to-night.

MCCONNELLSBURG June 6 --One hundred Fenians have just left here for the Canada border. There is no excitement.

Movements and Prospects.

NEW YORK, June 6.--The result of the conference at St. Albans is said to be that the Fenian prospects are brightening, and they mean fight. Provisions, arms, ammunition, equipments, and men are now on the way, and an early advance is contemplated. General Sweeney would remain until to-day.

A special despatch says the Fenians near St. Albans have artillery, and are the main body of the Fenian army.

General Meade, at Ogdensburg, has received information that a thousand Fenians have commenced a movement from Highgate, Vt., on Canada, and directed an officer to follow and prevent a breach of neutrality, if possible. This information places the whole Fenian force at 2000 men, and without artillery. Though he has but 1000 troops to guard 1000 miles of frontier, he don't anticipate serious trouble.

The value of the munitions taken at Richville is estimated at $200,000, composed of Spencer rifles, carbines, knapsacks, ammunition, and accoutrements.

Colonel Vogdes, of the 1st United States Artillery, has arrived at Ogdensburg, and will taken command of the United States forces. The Ogdensburg arsenal is nearly filled with captured Fenian stores.

General Lynch, commanding the Fenians in the Buffalo district, has ordered the concentration of his forces at Batavia.

A Detroit telegram says that scores of suspicious characters are pouring into Canada, while there are fully two thousand Fenians lounging about the city. The blow to be struck on the western frontier is certainly near. The Canadian and American authorities are on the alert, the former with eight hundred men and a battery of artillery, and the latter with three companies of regulars, and the revenue cutters *Johnson* and *Sherman*, with six guns.

The Fenians assert that Sweeney will not attack in the East until the expedition is ready to attack in the West. Quite a number of Fenians stole into Canada yesterday, and are supposed to be telegraph and railroad destructionists. Some were arrested and sent to jail at Sarnia The Detroit Fenians are all enthusiastic for Sweeney, and a large number have enlisted.

MONTREAL, June 5 --General Michel, Commander-in-chief, has gone to St. Johns, Canada.

NEW YORK, June 6.--St. Armand, Canada, is said to be evacuated by the citizens and volunteers, and is garrisoned only by regulars. The bank deposits at Stanbridge have been removed to the interior.

Eight thousand rounds of ammunition passed through St. Albans yesterday, in possession of the Fenians. Eleven hundred Fenians, fully armed, passed through Sheldon, Vt., yesterday, with baggage wagons. Adjutant-General Washburn has been stationed at St. Albans by the Governor of Vermont, and will act under the orders of the Governor.

Generals Sweeney and Spear held a consultation at St. Albans yesterday afternoon.

MALONE June 6 --General Sweeney and Colonel Meehan, chief of the engineer staff, left for St. Albans. It is reported that Spear is to cross tonight with 2500 men and two Generals. Eleven hundred Fenians are in town, and 800 regulars belonging to the 9th United States Infantry. The regulars and Fenians are fraternizing. A guard of United States troops has been placed upon the station at Potsdam junction, to preserve order.

General Meade is concentrating troops at Ogdensburg. He declares that he will enforce the neutrality laws if enough troops are sent to him.

A Fenian reconnoissance was to be sent out last night in the direction of Fort Covington, and it was thought a fight would take place. They are determined to fight whether they have artillery or not. General Heneman was to command the scouting party.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 6.--Sixty Fenians left here last night, supposed for the Canadian frontier.

ROCHESTER, June 6.--The Fenian meeting held last night was largely attended, and donations of $800 in cash were made, besides contributions of arms, stores, etc. A few men volunteered to go and fight, and during the night small detachments of men left for the St. Lawrence region, most of them carrying arms The Fenian managers here avow their purpose to fit out each man when he starts with arms, etc.

A British Officer Threatens the United States steamer "Michigan."

PORTLAND, June 6.--A special despatch to the *Press*, from Montreal, states, on the authority of the Montreal *Herald*, that Colonel Lowry, of the 47th British Regulars, learning that some of the Fenian prisoners on board the United States gunboat *Michigan* had escaped, sent word that if any more were permitted to escape he would fire upon her.

Line of the Detroit River.

PREPARATION AND MOVEMENTS IN DETROIT--A ROWBOAT FIRED ON--THE STEPHENS FENIANS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR SWEENEY--RAILROAD-BREAKERS AND BRIDGE BURNERS GONE OVER INTO CANADA.

DETROIT, June 5 --The Fenian movements on this end of the line seem to be rapidly approaching work. Scores of suspicious strangers are pouring into Canada, unarmed, for some purpose or other, notwithstanding the vigilance of the military authorities on the other side.

There is very great animation in the Fenian circles here to day, and fully two thousand members of the Order from different points are lying about the boarding-houses and saloons of the city. They are remarkably reticent when in conversation, unless they have confidence in their querists, when they freely proclaim their eagerness to shoulder the musket under the banner of General Sweeney. The blow that is to be struck on the western frontier is certainly near, and I should not be surprised if it came somewhere near Windsor.

The Canadian and American authorities are on the alert, the former with 800 men and a battery of artillery, and the latter with three companies of regulars and the revenue cutters *Johnston* and *Sherman*, whose six guns are shotted

The arms seized here on Sunday, I am informed by the Assistant District Attorney, are positively the private property of a man who is doing a legitimate trade.

The Fenians here claim all their arms and munitions were in their possession still.

The Fenian authorities assert that Sweeney will not be ready to attack in the east till the expedition is ready to strike in the West.

There is a full force of Canadian volunteers at Windsor, opposite this city, under arms, expecting an attack every night.

The crossing of the ferries is closely watched, and every stranger is subjected to close scrutiny.

The Detroit Boat Club, which was out on the river before dark, rowing for exercise, were hailed, but, not hearing the challenge from the Canadian authorities, were fired upon with shotted guns.

The Detroit Fenians, who a week ago were strong in their allegiance to Stephens, have suddenly changed, and are all crying out for Sweeney. They held a private and enthusiastic meeting last night, when large numbers were enlisted for service in Canada, under the banner of Sweeney.

Quite a number of Fenians stole into Canada at Sarnia to-day, and are supposed to be telegraph and railroad destructionists, who will burn bridges to prevent concentrating troops on the western frontier. Some were arrested and jailed at Sarnia yesterday.

Everything indicates early attack from some point near here.

General Sweeney in Consultation with his Officers at St. Albans.

ST. ALBANS, June 6 --General Sweeney remained closeted with Generals Spear, Murphy, and Mahon until eleven o'clock to-night. The result of the conference, as far as can at present be divulged, is in substance that Fenian prospects are brightening, and that the boys mean fight.

Provisions, arms, ammunition, equipments, and men are now on their way from unexpected and unlooked-for sources, and an early advance is contemplated.

A large crowd congregated about the hotel, and filled all the corridors, anxious to get a glimpse of the General. A number of the regular United States officers and soldiers now on duty here, and most of whom had been companions in arms with General Sweeney during the late war, mixed freely with the crowd, and appeared delighted to see the old commander again. No disturbance took place, but everything passed off quietly.

General Sweeney remains here until to-morrow, but where he will next turn up it is hard to surmise.

Despatch from Colorado Jewett.

HIS ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF AND THE FENIANS--SUSPICIONS OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES--FENIANISM CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By the Consolidated Clothes and Grapevine Lines.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, June 5 --In answer to your editorial questions, I simply state I was at Chilton House, *en route* for Europe *via* Quebec, waiting business communications from Philadelphia. I returned, finding to proceed through Canada was impossible, in view of the natural suspicion that I was identified with the Fenians.

The Fenian movement is in opposition to all my feelings of justice and international duties. My consternation of the Fenian movement was made public in March last, at the time of announcing an independent convention for Presidential nominations, December 18, 1866, under the platform of the Constitution as it was, except slavery, and repeatedly made known since, in letters both to the President and the Government.

WM CORNELL JEWETT.

Release of the Prisoners from the Steamer "Michigan" on Parole--Great Fenian Meeting in Buffalo, Etc. Etc.

BUFFALO, June 5, 11 P. M.--All the Fenian prisoners on the steamer *Michigan* have been released. The following are copies of the forms of the paroles given by the officers:--

Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, Erie County, ss.--Be it remembered that on the 5th day of June, 1866, personally came before me, Perry G. Parker, Commissioner of the United States for the Northern District of New York, James Kelly, of the county of ——, and acknowledged himself to be indebted to the United States of America in manner and form following, that is to say, five hundred dollars, to be levied of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of the said United States of America, if he shall make default in the condition following:--Whereas the said James Kelly was charged before the said Commissioner, on the 4th day of June, 1866, upon the oath of William G. Morris, with having, on or about the 31st day of May, 1866 at the city of Buffalo, within the Northern District of New York, and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot and provided and prepared the means for a military expedition to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of the province of Upper Canada, her Government and people, with whom the United States are at peace, contrary to the provisions of the act of Congress concerning neutrality, passed April 20, 1818; and the said James Kelly having been regularly brought before the said Commissioner to answer said charge, and from an examination of the said William G Morris and others on oath in the presence of the said James Kelly in regard to the offense thus charged, and from an examination of the said James Kelley, without oath, in relation thereto, he having been by the said Commissioner previously informed of the charge made against him, and that he was at liberty to refuse to answer any question that might be put to him, and he having been allowed a reasonable time to send for and advise with counsel; and from an examination of the whole matter, it appearing to the said Commissioner that the said offense had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the said James Kelly guilty thereof, the said Commissioner did thereupon order the said James Kelly to enter into a recognizance himself in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in and for said district, in the village of Canandeigua, on the 19th day of June inst., to answer to an indictment then and there to be preferred against him for said offenses, and to do further and receive what should be then and there enjoined upon him by the said Court, and not to depart from the said Court without leave, and in the meanwhile shall keep the peace towards the Government of the United States, and particularly with all foreign Governments, colonies, and people with whom the United States are at peace Now, therefore, the condition of this recognizance is such that if the said James Kelly shall personally be and appear at the next Circuit Court of the United States to be held in and for the said district, then and there to answer to an indictment to be preferred against him for said offense to do further and receive what shall then and there be enjoined upon him by the said court, and shall not depart the said court without leave, and shall keep the peace as hereinbefore stated then this recognizance be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Taken, subscribed, and acknowledged before me the day and year above written PERRY G. PARKER.
United States Commissioner for the Northern District of New York.

The United States vs William Moran.--William G. Morris, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America, and that on or about the first day of June, 1866, a military expedition, consisting of between one thousand and two thousand men, armed with guns and ammunition, and known as Fenians and organized and prepared and being at the city of Buffalo within the jurisdiction of the United States crossed the Niagara river from Buffalo aforesaid in the province of Canada, opposite the said city of Buffalo; that during the first and second days of June instant the said Fenian force took possession of the country adjacent to the Niagara river for several miles across in Canada and had several skirmishes or fights with the military authorities of Canada; and that some persons were killed in said engagements and some were wounded. This deponent further says that the foregoing facts are matters of public knowledge and notoriety and of the truth of which there can be no doubt; this deponent further says that a part of said Fenian force undertook to return from Canada to the United States on the morning of the 3d of June across the Niagara river and were captured and taken prisoners by this deponent, commanding the propelier tug *J. C Harrison*, detailed for that purpose by Captain Bryson, of the United States ship *Michigan*; that the whole number of officers and men thus captured and held as prisoners is about five hundred, and when taken had arms and ammunition with them; deponent has no doubt of the fact that said military expedition was set on foot within the United States as a crusade to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of the Province of Canada, a Government and people with whom the United States are at peace. The following person is one of the prisoners so taken by this deponent, and who were then engaged in said expedition, to wit, William Moran.

Excitement Subsiding--Names of Prisoners--The Law in their Case.

TORONTO, C. W., June 5.--I arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, from Hamilton, everything in that city being very quiet. The excitement prevailing here last night has, in a great measure, subsided. It appears to have been occasioned by a call for more volunteer troops. At midnight the bugles were sounded to summon the volunteers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed every one seeming anxious to go. Fourteen cars were designated and ordered to prepare at once for departure to Montreal. The detachments were divided into two battalions, the first being under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Smith, and the second under Colonel Williams. Both battalions left for Montreal about 3 o'clock this morning by Grand Trunk special train.

The city is full of troops, and fresh additions are constantly arriving.

Twenty-one of the Fenian prisoners captured at Fort Erie were brought to this city yesterday morning, under a guard of the 47th Regiment of regulars, under command of Lieutenant J. A Smith. They were handed to the custody of the Governor of the Toronto jail. The following is the list complete:--

James Diamond, New York.	Thos Davis, Cincinnati.
John Smith, Nashville.	Pat'k O'Neill, Cincinnati.
Pat'k Conners New York.	Jas. Spaulding, Cincinnati
Pat'k Donohue, Buffalo.	John Gallagher, Phillipsburg, N. J.
Wm. Bayden, Louisville.	M. Shannon, Cincinnati.
Jas McDonogh Buffalo.	John Rogan, Oswego, N. Y.
Henry Marvin, Buffalo.	Pat'k Kirby, New Orleans.
Daniel Foley, Buffalo.	Thomas Cooney Buffalo.
Pat'k McGrath, Brooklyn.	Rev. John McMahon Parish
James Bell, Fort Erie.	Priest, Anderson, Ind.
John Quinn, Buffalo.	

The prisoners, with one exception, are Roman Catholics.

Nearly all of them denied being Fenians. A preliminary examination was held yesterday before Mr. MacNab, Police Magistrate. They will probably be tried before a Military Court Martial, under section 1 of chapter 98, page 923, consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, which runs as follow:--

First. In case any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign State or country at peace with her Majesty, be or continues in arms against her Majesty within Upper Canada, or commits any act of hostility therein, or enters Upper Canada with design or intent to levy war against her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein, for which any person would by the laws of Upper Canada be liable to suffer death, then the Governor may order the assembling of a militia general Court-martial for the trial of such person, agreeably to the Militia Law, and upon being found guilty by such Court-martial of offending against this act such person shall be sentenced by such Court-martial to suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be awarded by the Court.

Reported Fenian Crossing on the Missisquoi Frontier.

MALONE June 6, 1 30 A. M --General Sweeney and Colonel Meehan, chief of the engineer staff, have left for St. Albans.

It is reported that Spear is about to cross to-night on the Missisquoi frontier, with 2500 men and two generals.

There are eleven hundred Fenians in town and eight hundred Regulars belonging to the Fourth United States Infantry. The Regulars and Fenians are fraternizing, and everything is quiet in the neighborhood

A guard of United States troops have been placed upon the station at Potsdam junction to preserve order. Gen Meade is concentrating troops at Ogdensburg expecting a fight there. General Meade informed me this A. M. that he would enforce the neutrality laws providing that there was enough troops sent him.

A Fenian reconnoissance will be sent out to-night by General Murphy in the direction of Fort Covington, and it is possible that a fight may take place. They are willing for a fight, and are determined to fight whether they have artillery or not.

General Heniferman will command the scouting party The weather is terrible. I will accompany the reconnoissance.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 6.--The steamer *Moro Castle* has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 2d inst.

The Spanish frigate *Isabella Catolica*, with General Dulce on board, sailed for New York on the 2d inst he being on his way to Spain.

General Lersundi had taken possession of the Government of Cuba. It is said that the frigate *Navas de Tolsa*, in which he came, will join the Spanish fleet in the Pacific.

On the morning of the 2d inst placards were found posted in the streets of an incendiary character, declaring "Viva la Independencia de Cuba"--"Muerta Espatria"--"Viva el General Dulce." It was thought the Spaniards put them up to persuade General Lersundi to adopt vigorous measures against the Revolutionists.

A decree has been issued to give decent interment to those who die hereafter out of the pale of the Catholic Church.

The Henderson Court-Martial.

NASHVILLE, June 5.--The Court-martial has adjourned till Monday.

General Davis has been instructed to obey the writ of habeas corpus served upon him on the petition of Isham Henderson. The adjournment prevented the presentation of testimonials relative to the character of William McKay House from influential citizens of Wheeling, Virginia, and several members of Congress.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5 --In the McDonough Autographic Will case, Pierre Soule presented petitions requesting the Supreme Court to return it, to have objectionable words struck out.

The charge telegraphed, that Mayor Monroe refused to hoist the flag in honor of the memory of General Scott, is false. He will raise it when the General commanding makes the official announcement.

Monetary Panic in Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 5.--A monetary panic has occurred here. There has been a run on the Savings Banks, and gold is at 206 per cent. premium.

EUROPE.

STEAMER "AFRICA" AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

BETTER FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, June 6.--The steamship *Africa* has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 26th ult., and telegraphic despatches of the 27th via Queenstown.

[The transmission of the news has been delayed by the failure of the lines east of Calais, Me.]

On Friday the closing prices of consols were 86¾@86⅞; Five-twenties, 64¼@65; Illinois, 74¼@75; Erie Railroad, 40@41.

The steamers *Mississippi* and *Arago* arrived out on the 25th, and the *Borussia* on the 26th.

LIVERPOOL, May 26--Evening.--Cotton is firm, but unchanged. Sales of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs inactive.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, May 26--Evening.--Consols, 87@87¼; U. S. Five-twenties 65¼@65½; Erie Railroad, 41¼@42; Illinois Central, 76@76½.

There is a general improvement on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, May 25 --It is confirmed that the three neutral powers sent identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, and Florence, inviting the powers to a conference. It is believed that all the powers will assent to the conference, to be held at Paris as early as possible. Warlike preparations meanwhile continue. The depression in English finances and commerce continues, but there is rather a better feeling.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, May 27.--Continental politics are unchanged.

The *Observer* states that no Congress will assemble unless Austria joins. The Austrian consent is not yet given.

Reports are again current in Prague that Prussian troops are advancing to the frontier.

The Brussels *Journal* states that Kossuth is acting in concert with the Italian Government in endeavoring to excite a revolution in Hungary.

The large arrivals of gold from America was one cause of the better feeling in the London stock Exchange. It was considered that the reaction may be about to set in.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Foreign Affairs.

The latest news received at the State Department from London and Paris, indicates the almost certainty of the speedy meeting of a Congress of the great Powers, by which the peace of Europe may be preserved.

Pennsylvania Politics.

It is said that measures are on foot in Pennsylvania that will result in the election of Governor Curtin to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Edgar Cowan.

Improved Sanitary Reports.

The report received by the Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau shows a greatly improved condition of the Southern refugees and freedmen since the March report. About ten per cent. of all cases treated were smallpox.

Freedmen's Labor Wanted.

A. M. West, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, applied to General Howard to-day for one hundred colored laborers to be sent from this city to the South to work on his road. As the President was known to be opposed to sending the negroes here South, the matter was referred to him, and a decision has not yet been obtained.

The Merchants' National Bank.

The investigations into the defunct Merchants' National Bank are progressing, and portray one of the most desperate and expert modes of financial "kiting" and "shinning" on record. Checks were swapped for a few days, and the most audacious expedients resorted to of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," carried on here for months, right under the eyes of the Government.

Revenue Order.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued an order correcting certain instructions to assessors concerning assessment of incomes for the year 1866, by which it appears a guardian residing abroad should return the income of his ward in the district where the ward resides; and that all expenses for insurance upon property and all actual losses in business may be deducted from the gross income of the business of the year.

To Petroleum Men.

The Commissioner of Patents has just decided a question of much interest to all practical operators in the petroleum regions. A year or more ago, a patent was issued to Colonel E. A. L Roberts of New York, for a torpedo to be exploded at any needed depth in oil wells, for the purpose of opening fissures into oil veins where wells have proved altogether unproductive because they failed to directly penetrate such veins, or where they have ceased to be productive in consequence of becoming clogged with paraffine. The claim was contested, but after months of investigation and discussion, the priority of invention is admitted, and the decision of the Examiner-in-Chief affirmed by the Commissioner.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.--The steamship *Winchester*, Captain Gregory, six days from Havana, short of coal, has arrived here. She encountered a heavy gale on Sunday last. The day previous to her sailing the crew mutinied, and three of them were put in irons by the United States Consul and sent to New York, to be delivered to the United States District Attorney for trial. A heavy squall, accompanied by rain and lightning, sprung up suddenly at 3:30 P. M., to-day, uprooting trees and doing much material damage.

Seizure of Whisky at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.--The Internal Revenue Collector has seized 300 barrels of whisky for the non-payment of taxes, and frauds during the past month.

Arrival of the Steamer "Carolina."

NEW YORK, June 6.--The steamer *Carolina*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 5 --Cotton is buoyant at 39@40c, for middlings. Flour dull; common drooping; sales of 5000 bbls at unchanged prices. Southern quiet; 350 bbls. sold at $10 80@17; Canadian dull; 250 bbls. sold at $9 20@18 50. Wheat unchanged; sales of 9000 bush at $2 10@2 55. Corn quiet; sales of 38,000 bush. at 81½@83c. Beef steady.

TLE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The European Crisis—Proposed Congress.

From the Times.

There is so manifest a plausibility about negotiation as a means of reconciling antagonisms, and removing difficulties, that first impressions are almost always in its favor. What more commendable than an effort to avert war? And what more likely to avert war than a conference of powers involved in trouble, with powers having a common interest in the preservation of peace? To object—it may seem—is to confess oneself wrong, either in the cause of quarrel, or in relation to terms proposed for its adjustment. Hence, now-a-days, trouble among nations, tending to hostilities, is almost invariably accompanied with propositions to refer the points at issue to a congress of great powers—the lesser powers having no pretensions which the others are bound to respect, being therefore denied participation in deliberations which may affect their own national existence.

The present crisis in Europe is not to be an exception to the rule. Prussia, Austria, and Italy are on the verge of conflict; they have fomented the causes of irritation until any other arbitrament than that of the sword appears all but impossible; they have severally asserted claims from which they cannot easily recede, and have prepared on a colossal scale for their enforcement; and now, when the world waits anxiously for the sound of the first blow, the mysterious man of destiny steps forward with a scheme for a European Congress, to which the whole complication shall be referred. Rumor adds that England and Russia are not indisposed to accept the suggestion, and to assist in its application.

But *cui bono?* What good results from Congresses in general, and what good may be expected to result from this Congress in particular? There was a conference in London when Prussia and Austria were conspiring to despoil Denmark of the Duchies, which now again come up as a ground of difference; but it ended in nothing. England's negotiations only deceived Denmark, and the allied armies completed the work as though no palaver had been held. It will be the same with the Congress proposed by Louis Napoleon, unless the idea of Russia be accepted, and the majority of the powers represented under ake to enforce their decision, whatever it be. For Prussia, Austria, and Italy have all gone too far to recede without loss of *prestige*, and the probability of home dissatisfaction, unless some plan be hit upon by which each may gain something to satisfy its pride. And in a game of partition somebody must be dissatisfied.

Austria and Prussia cannot agree concerning the Duchies, or these preparations for conflict had not been heard of. Italy is intent upon securing Venetia, or this massing of volunteers, under the leadership of Garibaldi, would be folly too stupendous for a country already almost bankrupt; and Austria will not give up Venetia save on receipt of a solid consideration in some other quarter. What, then, is the probability of a satisfactory settlement, as the consequence of the deliberations of a Congress in Paris? Assign the Duchies to Prussia, and what shall be the equivalent accorded to Austria? Let Austria retain Venetia, and how shall the longing for Italian unity be satisfied? Or say that the Venetians shall shake off their unwilling allegiance to the House of Hapsburg, and join their fortunes to those of Italy, and in what manner may Austria be compensated, except by the appropriation of territory not now in dispute? Look at the problem in any conceivable light, and what chance is there of its amicable solution? Nay, what likelihood is there that the three powers now preparing for war will in good faith be parties to a conference whose decision cannot possibly be agreeable to all of them? Or, if by a stretch of the diplomatic conscience, all three be satisfied, must it not be by aggrandizing Austria at the expense of Turkey, in which case Russia will not be delighted, or by an arbitrary appropriation elsewhere? and what would such a settlement amount to, beyond a transfer of the causes of difference, and perhaps a change in the relative positions of the powers now involved? Such a result would merely be a piece of diplomatic legerdemain; it might gain time—it might affect the appearance of the continental chess-board—but the ultimate issue would still be war.

It is not easy to reconcile the suggestion emanating from the Tuileries with the course thus far pursued by its author. If his aim really is to prevent war, the wonder is that he has delayed his effort until war has come to be considered inevitable. The grounds of quarrel were as well understood three months ago as they are at this moment, and the reasons for the holding of a Congress were every whit as cogent. Why was the proposition withheld till now? A word would then have restrained Italy, but that word was not spoken. And an overture for peace as between Prussia and Austria would have stood a better chance of being listened to than it can now, with both powers committed, and prepared for war. The suspicion arises, then, that the proposed Congress is but a pretext for bringing the great powers of Europe together, and that, once assembled, the policy dimly shadowed forth at Auxerre will be more fully promulgated. A revision of territorial boundaries for the accommodation of Prussia, Austria, and Italy would be a colorable excuse for revising the map of Europe in the interest of France. The reason would be as evident in one case as in the other; the equity would be the same; while, under the semblance of serving the German powers and pacifying Italy, the great object upon which the heart of Napoleon is fixed—the overthrow of treaties which humiliate France and weaken his dynasty—would be substantially advanced.

Latest from the Border—Failure of the Fenians.

From the Herald.

The Fenian foray into Canada has culminated and collapsed. The Fenians have failed. The Fort Erie movement, though evidently intended as a diversion, embraced, as it now appears, the largest body of the Fenians in the field. The movement itself and the combinations projected in its support were all dependent upon the chapter of risks and lucky accidents. Nothing was certain. John O'Neill, with a few hundred men, inaugurated the invasion, without artillery, cavalry, or provisions, depending upon the chances of supplies and reinforcements from this side; while his supporters on this side were dependent upon the chances of running the gauntlet of the Government frontier guards. The Fenians, gathering along the St. Lawrence, depended upon O'Neill, who depended upon Sweeney, and so on; but through the vigilance of our Federal officials they have all failed together. Reinforcements failed to come up because they could not be equipped, because they could not get over the river, because they could not concentrate at any point, because all their arms and supplies were seized, and all through the active and zealous neutrality measures of President Johnson's administration. Sir Frederick Bruce ought to be satisfied, and nobody else at Washington has any right to complain.

The Montreal *Herald*, in a high state of patriotic indignation, pronounces this Fenian descent upon Canada "as more wicked and inexcusable, perhaps, than any that was ever committed since civilization has controlled the taste for marauding warfare;" and cannot comprehend "upon what grounds the most perverted mind can justify an assault (a Fenian assault) upon the people of Canada, involving, as it must do, the murder and pillage of men who have never seen Ireland nor had any share in her wrongs, real or supposed." The ground of this movement, however, is simple enough. General Sweeney, having seen something of the grand strategical combinations of General Grant, such as the making of Vicksburg and Chattanooga bases of operations against Richmond, hit upon Canada as a good Fenian base for operations against the Saxon in Limerick and Londonderry—a base which will give him all the materials and supplies required for a deadly grapple with England on the high seas and in old Ireland itself. Marshal Pelissier, the successful French commander at Sebastopol, said:—"If we can't get in at the front door we must try the back window; it is our business to get in." This is war, and Sweeney means war for Ireland upon this principle. Moreover, if he can get a foothold in Canada, he has some three hundred thousand or more able bodied Irishmen within convenient distances from which to draw his reinforcements. He wants ships to get these men over to Ireland and to get the Briton out, and Canada can furnish them. The innocence of the Canadians has nothing to do with the matter. War does not stop at such nice distinctions.

But, starting from a country the Government of which is bound to arrest them in the overt act of a hostile movement against a friendly power, and invading a country armed to expel them, and drawing their men and money almost wholly from our hard-working Irish day laborers and domestics, this Canadian undertaking of the Fenians was surely moved by some other idea than that of taking Canada right away with a handful of infantry and a solitary "mounted Fenian." This other idea is doubtless that which dictated Beauregard's bombardment of Fort Sumter. His purpose was to fire the Southern heart, and to draw the line in blood between the supporters of his Confederacy and the defenders of the Union. Sweeney, adopting the same terrible expedient, contemplates the firing of the Irish heart, here, there, everywhere, in a renewal of the oath of Hannibal. How far this effect will be produced by this Canadian raid it remains to be seen; but to a considerable extent such an effect is already apparent. Universally, we may safely conclude, Irish hatred of British oppression will be intensified. It is not improbable in this view that the first reports of this Canadian foray may light the combustibles of Ireland into some insurrectionary outbreaks, or at least wake up such an agitation as will raise some new and startling issues of reform to the aristocracy in the British Parliament.

The upshot in any event will doubtless be a new exodus from Ireland to the United States, with an eye upon Canada as General Sweeney's base of operations. Meantime the Canadians are thrown into that state of excitement which which will be likely to serve the purposes of the confederation party. Thus, between England and the Fenians, there may be yet during the present generation a war in Canada for the viceroyalty under a prince of the House of Hanover, or for Canadian independence under the green banner of Brian Boroihme.

The Lion in the Way.

From the Tribune.

The *Old Dominion*, Norfolk, Virginia, thus responds to our old suggestion that the Southern whites should place themselves on a footing of mutual confidence and goodwill with the blacks, and thus render the interference of third parties not merely needless but futile:—

"To the question why the Southern people won't step in between the 'Northern white missionaries' and the blacks, we give this answer:—You have put your missionaries in the position which rightfully belongs to our people. You support them from the 'Freedmen's Bureau.' You uphold the 'Bureau' with bayonets, and after teaching the blacks for two years that the Southern whites are their enemies, you tell us that we '*should* educate them,' that we '*can* by simple faith and goodwill,' take the blacks out of the hands of your missionaries.' Now this is all very good talk, if addressed to the people of Japan; but it is poor logic to throw in the faces of the people of the South. The fact is, we not only *could*, but *would* do all these things, if you would let us. You stand between us with a political machine, called the 'Freedmen's Bureau,' at an expense of $12,000,000 per annum and have surrounded this machine with a guard of soldiers to keep us away from the blacks, and them away from us, and now have the impudence to taunt us with the above argumentative assertions.

"We tell you, Mr. Greeley, that there can be no 'simple faith and goodwill,' no 'confidence' between the whites and blacks, until they are allowed to come together, with no power intervening but their own wants and necessities.

"Now, if you are an honest humanitarian, call off your political dogs of war, and show your sympathy for the negro by letting him come up by his own exertion, and the ready help of our people, until there is none to dispute their ability, as well as right, to the ballot. This is all we ask. We claim that time alone can settle this much mooted question as it should be—peacefully, and beneficially, alike to the blacks, as well as 'whites.'"

Remarks by the "Tribune."

A report has just been made by the Secretary of State to Congress, in response to an inquiry, giving an account of the constitutional provisions and laws enacted by the Southern whites for the oppression and degradation of the blacks within the last year. We gave a synopsis of that report on May 31. Now it is possible that laws as unjust, inhuman, degrading, brutalizing, have at some time been enacted in Dahomey or Tartary; but we are very sure that no Christian people outside of our Union ever enacted anything half so infernal. Will you contend that these were either prompted or rendered necessary by the Freedmen's Bureau?

That Bureau is to-day preserving from starvation tens of thousands of Southern whites, especially in Alabama. We are confident that many more whites than blacks are now subsisted by it. Yet we admit that it is an anomaly which should be abolished at the earliest moment consistent with the dictates of justice and humanity. We propose, therefore, a basis of agreement with the *Old Dominion*. If that journal will induce the South to make her laws as just and equal as between whites and blacks as are those of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Italy, and Mexico, or any other Christian country wherein all men are free, we will urge that the Freedmen's Bureau shall thereupon be abolished, utterly and forever. Is not this fair?

We want the country settled and at peace forthwith. We want an adjustment that will include all, provide for all, and secure the rights of all. A settlement which excludes and ignores either the whites or blacks of the South will neither suffice nor endure. And all we ask of the Southern whites is, that they shall treat the black as humanely, justly, trustfully, as they are treated by the most enlightened nations of Europe. Why should they not?

If you think the Freedmen's Bureau, or "Northern white missionaries," or any others, a barrier between you and the blacks, you are mistaken. The only barrier that separates you is one formed of unjust, oppressive laws, which you whites alone made, and which you are at perfect liberty to repeal. Take that away, and you will find all the others of no possible account.

Railroad Convention.

From the Daily News.

The disorganization in the Southern railroads produced by the war has been recently remedied in a measure through the action of a Convention of officers of the principal railroads of that section, together with a representative from one of the most important railroad lines of the North—the Baltimore and Ohio. This Convention, which has recently adjourned from its session in Washington, arranged a through schedule between Washington and Grand Junction, to take effect on the 15th of this month. By this arrangement the trip between these points will be made westward in fifty-eight hours, and eastward in fifty-seven hours. A saving of time between New York and New Orleans is insured by this combination of railroad lines, the trip between the two cities being made in ninety-two hours.

The Convention agreed to make no change in the affairs for the present—the rates being now the same as via other lines to competing points—but held that it is the right of this line to reduce the fare to Grand Junction to meet any arbitrary rate fixed by other lines. The Convention also appointed a committee to wait on the Postmaster-General, and arrange to carry through mails by the Virginia and Tennessee route to Grand Junction, New Orleans, and all Southwestern cities.

Another committee was appointed to attend at the General Railroad Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of July next. This committee is empowered to bring before the Convention a plan for the abrogation of free passes and the system of commissions and employing soliciting agents—an evil which, in the opinion of the Convention, should speedily be abated, and which can only be corrected on all railroads by a concert of action on the part of the railroads themselves.

The practice of passengers carrying excessive amounts of baggage was discussed, and it was agreed to charge, for all amounts exceeding one hundred pounds to each passenger, double first-class freight rates for the excess.

The establishment of a fast freight line from New York to Memphis, Tenn., was also agreed upon.

The Fenians.

From the World.

Notwithstanding the retreat from Ridgeway, the Fenian *furor* still rages. Swarms of armed men, from all quarters, are hurrying to the frontier; mass meetings are being held in all the large cities; money contributions are abundant, and rumors are rife of battles about to take place on the other side of the St. Lawrence. While the American public are inclined to believe that the retreat of O'Neill is a practical end of the matter, our Irish population do not seem to think so. Their hopes are excited, and they are persuaded that General Sweeney will commence a movement in a day or two which will result in a series of severe engagements, if not in the capture of Montreal or some other large city over the border.

We give elsewhere copious despatches and letters from our special correspondents, as well as full reports of the meetings held in this city and elsewhere. We wish our readers to understand that we do not vouch for the truth of all the reports and rumors we print. Coming from points hundreds of miles distant, the telegrams cannot be always consistent with each other; nor can those who send them always be sure of their facts. The reader must discriminate between the facts and the mere inferences and guesses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. B. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, and postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.

Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel;
5 30 w1m10t Philadelphia.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street.

Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

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JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3§9

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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27 WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27 DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27

ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC. AT G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 fmwlm] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.

Fruit dealers supplied.

5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7;
and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a choice assortment of the above rare and desirable Goods. Among which are—

French Linen Sheetings, 11 4 and 12 4 wide.
French Pillow and Bolster Linen, 40 and 45 inches.
French Undressed Shirting Linen.
French White Linen Doylies, long fringes.
French Unbleached Doylies, long fringes.
French Fringed Napkins.
French Lobster Napkins, a new article.
French Colored Bordered Towels and Napkins.
Silesia and French Table Linens, by the yard.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers of

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros.' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 25§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FOR SALE BY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
6 4 6t] No. 802 CHESNUT St

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 26§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME, SAVES LABOR, SAVES CLOTHES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of Agents Wanted.

J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 937 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins; Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns; White Brilliants.

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Nainsook, Plaid, and Stripe Muslins.
Hair Cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles Quilts, from $5 up to $13 50.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

Best makes of Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45 and 50c. Handsome Damask Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the lowest market prices. Having bought a large lot of muslins before the advance, we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest prices.

Black Silks, Black Silks, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 65, up to $3 50 a yard. Plain all-wool Delaines; Figured Mohairs; black ground Silk Grenadines, 62½ cents; white ground Grenadines, 37½.

Black and White Plaid Mohairs, 37½c. a yard.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders; Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.

Just opened, a new lot of Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Trimmings.

Needle-worked Bands, from 30 cents up to $3 00 a Band.

A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.

Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted for six months.

Just opened, from auction, a very cheap lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 38c. up to $1.

French and English Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting. 2 4§

LINEN TOWELS,

FROM 8½ 40. TO $4 PER DOZEN. FOR BATH-ROOM, HOTEL, AND SEASIDE

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 4 3t Above Willow.

BATHING SUIT MATERIALS AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 4 3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 4 3t Above Willow.

TABLE LINENS FOR HOTELS, AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 3t Above Willow.

TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE, FROM AUCTION, VERY LOW.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 4 3t Above Willow.

8-4 FINE BUFF AND BLUE TARLETAN, 22 CENTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 4 3t Above Willow.

BLACK LACE ROTUNDS AND POINTS OF SUPERIOR GRADES, AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 4 3t Above Willow.

THE MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received,

WEARLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles.

ALSO,

FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,

And a fine assortment of PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES, AT 56 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm2m

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 4§

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

A SECESSION BISHOP.—The Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, formerly Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, has been chosen as the new Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana. He is a native of Alexandria, Va., and for the last year or so has resided at Elkridge, Md., where he had charge of a church. He left St. Mark's Church and returned South, and was subsequently sent to Europe to purchase Bibles and Testaments for the Confederate army. It was on his return from England that he was captured on the Lower Chesapeake by a Federal cruiser, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, from which he was soon released. This statement, published in a Southern paper, is not altogether correct. The reverend gentleman was detained at Fortress Monroe. He had with him a large number of chests, filled with printed works and material of every description, some of which were exactly the reverse of Bibles and Testaments, and made for base purposes. Specimens of the same were brought to Philadelphia and exhibited in the Detectives' office. He was permitted to go South, but was finally arrested as a spy, and locked up in the Old Capitol Prison, from which he was released by the clemency of President Lincoln.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society was held at their hall, corner Broad and Walnut streets, last evening—D. Rodney King, President, in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to listen to an essay on the "Philosophy of Pruning," by Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati, President of the Ohio Pomological Society. His remarks were somewhat elaborated. There were two objects, he said, in pruning, one which is to produce wood growth, and the other to produce fruit fulness. Whatever tends to check the growth of the wood induces the formation of fruit spurs, and throws the tree into a bearing condition. The various methods of producing the two results alluded to were fully and ably set forth. A discussion among the members of the Society on the same subject then ensued, in which the value of seeding orchards down to grass for the purpose of inducing a fruit-bearing condition of the tree, and at the same time inducing healthiness and longevity, was set forth. Cherries were particularly spoken of as much more subject to disease in ploughed ground than in a grass sod. It was stated that one of this most successful cultivators of cherries in the country, who resides near Pittsburg, adopts the method of keeping his trees in grass sod, cutting the grass annually, and top-dressing the same in order to restore the waste caused by the abstraction of the grass. The Society then adjourned till Tuesday evening next, at which time a special rose and strawberry exhibition will take place. The competition on this occasion will be open to all.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—At the Central Station yesterday, Joseph Thomas had a final hearing on the charge of committing several boarding-house robberies. Mrs. Frances E. Seal testified that the defendant came to her house, No. 911 Arch street, about two weeks ago, and took boarding. He represented himself to be a Government agent for the detection of persons engaged in defrauding the revenue department, and wished to be shown to his room, as he had some writing to do. His request was complied with, and that was the last Mrs. Seat saw of him until she met him at the Mayor's office. At supper time a servant went up to his room to call him down, and the room was found empty. A suit of clothes had disappeared with him. James Spencer, of No. 535 Vine street, testified that defendant came there and engaged boarding, and left suddenly, a watch disappearing at the same time. At a previous hearing the accused had been charged with the attempted theft of a suit of clothes from a boarding-house in S. Tenth street. Defendant was held in $2500 bail for trial.

James Lanney, arrested on the charge of being concerned in the theft of Government bonds to the amount of $5500, was yesterday discharged.

V. P. Brown and Henry Alexander had a hearing before Alderman Butler, yesterday, on the charge of stealing five barrels of wine and one of vinegar from the residence of Mr. Taylor, in West Philadelphia. The evidence traced the property to the possession of the accused, and they were committed to answer.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Missionary Society connected with the African M. E. Church held a meeting last evening in the Bethel Church, Rev. Stephen Smith in the chair. After introductory religious exercises, the Rev. John D. Brown, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions, was introduced, and made an interesting statement in reference to the condition and prospects of the African Methodist Episcopal Church South, showing by figures its rapid growth within the past few years, more especially in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. In some of the States there is a very large membership, and the church property quite valuable. Bishop Campbell was then introduced, and gave an account of his travels in the Southwest within the past two years, and spoke with special reference to the condition of the freedmen. The great need of missionaries in the valley of the Mississippi, and of the means to support them, was earnestly enforced by the Bishop. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. J. Wesley Jackson and Rev. Alfred Cookman, who spoke of the responsibility resting upon the colored people of the North to aid to the extent of their means in promoting the education and Christianization of the millions so lately released from bondage.

I. O. O. F.—The following statement of the workings of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State of Pennsylvania was made at the annual session, last month, by the R. W. Grand Secretary, William Curtis:—

Number of Lodges in Pennsylvania	470
" " members initiated	9 407
" " " rejected	911
" " " admitted on card	513
" " " withdrawn	744
" " " reinstated	747
" " " deceased	568
" of Past Grands members of the Grand Lodge	8 845
" of contributing members	51 778
Amount of aggregate receipts	$383 399 67
Total relief dispensed during the year ending May, 1866:—	
Number of brothers relieved	5980
" " widowed families relieved	605
" " brothers buried	523
Amount paid for the relief of brothers	$118,169 57
" paid for the relief of widowed families	11,567 16
" paid for relief, burying the dead	30,781 35
Total paid for relief	$160,518 09

The prospects of the institution are more favorable than has ever been the case in the history of the Order in this jurisdiction, the number of new members admitted being greater, and the total number of members in the State being the largest ever reported.

THE BOARD OF REVISION are now engaged in making divisions of property, and abating or increasing the assessment on properties. There have been, thus far, over five hundred applications from persons asking for a division of property, so that the same can be assessed in their own names. The Board also directed the Assessors to make a duplicate assessment of new property and additions made to old buildings. This assessment has added about $1,400,000 to the real estate for 1866, upon which the present rate of tax will have to be paid. The abatements, duplicate assessments, and errors of quantity of land, etc., made thus far will not amount to one-third of the sum that has been added to the duplicate since the organization of the Board.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION.—The officers of the 61st Regiment P. V. met last evening at the District Court Room, and resolved to turn out on the coming Fourth of July and participate in the flag presentation on that day. The color-guard of the regiment will parade in uniform.

The Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment have also determined to participate in the celebration.

CASUALTIES.—William Dwyer, aged thirty-five years, residing at No. 11 Annapolis street, below Shippen, had his leg badly injured by a barrel of coal oil falling on it, in West Philadelphia.

Peter McGuigan, aged four years, residing at No. 618 Charles street, had his thigh broken by falling out of a wagon.

Thomas Malone, aged thirty-two years, residing at Twentieth and Spruce streets, had his body badly lacerated and his jaw broken, on Twenty-third street, below Spruce. He fell from a cart which he was driving, and one of the wheels passed over his body, breaking a bottle that he had in his pocket, and thus causing the lacerated wounds.

All of the above were admitted into the Penn Hospital during yesterday.

Thomas Condon, residing in Tenth street, above Thompson, while carrying a hod up a ladder in Richmond street, near Huntingdon, lost his hold and fell to the ground. His back was badly injured, and several of his ribs broken. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

FOURTH WARD ASSESSORSHIP.—The contested election case in regard to the Fourth Ward Assessor was brought to the notice of the Honorable Judge Ludlow yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. John Whitehead, the contestant, in person, his counsel being absent. The contestant desired that a day be fixed to hear the testimony in the case. The application not having been made by counsel, the Judge decided the present motion to be informal, and the further consideration of the case was postponed. The subject in dispute has been before General Collis, appointed as examiner, who will probably submit an official report in a short time.

HOW A ROBBERY WAS COMMITTED.—Several certificates of City loan, of Germantown Bank stock, with some shares of Commonwealth Bank, and other valuables, were stolen a few nights ago from the liquor store of Mr. Casper Heft, No. 255 North Third street. The property was taken from the fire-proof vault, the thieves breaking out the brickwork alongside the iron door-jamb, and opening the inner iron door without disturbing the outside door. A sufficiently large piece of the wall was broken away to admit of a man passing through. This is the second depredation of the kind in the Sixth Ward within a few weeks.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Hanoel and Haydn Musical Society have volunteered to assist in the ceremonies in Independence Square on the Fourth of July. A large band of music is also to be organized for the occasion, to include some of the best of our performers. This will be independent of the music on the line of parade. The committee propose to erect an immense stage in the square for the accommodation of those who will be present to take part in the ceremonies. It is expected that about twelve hundred soldiers' orphans will be on the platform.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late on Monday night a gentleman residing in the northwestern portion of the city was assailed by two men. One held the hands of the gentleman behind his back, while the other robbed him of his watch, purse, and a ring which they took from his finger. The robbers escaped.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred about 10 o'clock last evening, in the composition roofing establishment of Warren & Co., on the first wharf above Pine street, Schuylkill. The loss will not exceed $300.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will this evening appear as "The Stranger." This impersonation has given universal satisfaction, reviving the interest in that almost forgotten drama.

We understand that Miss Germon has been tendered a complimentary benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre; appearing, we believe, in her finest impersonation, that of "Jessie Brown."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Webb Sisters, who have met with such very brilliant success, give two rushing, dashing pieces. These young ladies have made an immense hit. This is the last week of the regular season.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Rushton has wisely given up the *Sea of Ice*. She will this evening play "Rosalind," in *As You Like It*. The whole strength of the company is in the cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Stuart Robson takes a farewell benefit on Saturday, performing most of the funny things that have made him famous.

GAZZANIGA.—The great treat in preparation for us, the reappearance of Gazzaniga, is agreeable to be reminded of every day. Signor Ardavani, a very fine baritone, who won our favor here some time ago, will also appear.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

HOUSEKEEPERS

WILL FIND

Tourtelot's Extract of Beef

cheap, pure, and convenient. Makes delicious soups in a few minutes.

"TAKE NONE BUT SQUARE TINS."

F. C. WELLS & CO.,

No. 115 FRANKLIN, New York,

SOLE AGENTS.

"For sale everywhere." 5 3 6t*

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GAZZANIGA'S GRAND RENTREE.

D. de Vivo respectfully announces that

MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,

the greatest Tragic Prima Donna, and the great favorite of the public of Philadelphia, will make her rentree, after six years, in a Grand Concert

ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,

And will give a Grand Matinee, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 2½ o'clock, assisted by

SIG GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,

the celebrated Tenor from La Scala and Mexico Opera Houses,

SIG. ARDAVANI, the well-known Baritone.

SIG. KOLLENAUER the celebrated Violoncellist.

SIG. ALBI ES, Musical Director and Conductor.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents.

The sale of Tickets commences on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 6 5 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers

WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager

Doors open at 7 30. Curtain rises at 8.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK

Of the Brilliant and Versatile

WEBB SISTERS,

WEBB SISTERS,

WEBB SISTERS,

MISSES ADA AND EMMA,

MISSES ADA AND EMMA,

MISSES ADA AND EMMA,

LAST WEEK OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The performance will commence with the Drama, in two acts, entitled the

WANDERING BOYS,

WANDERING BOYS,

WANDERING BOYS.

To conclude with the Fire can Farce of

CATCHING AN HEIRESS.

CATCHING AN HEIRESS,

CATCHING AN HEIRESS.

In both of which the WEBB SISTERS will appear.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 9,

LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE,

LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.

Admission to evening performance 25c., 50c., and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

Begins quarter to 8.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH EVERY NIGHT,

Supported by Mr. C. Barron and Mr. J. H. Taylor.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 6,

A great Tragic Play, by Kotzebue, and delightful Comedy, by Tobin,

THE STRANGER,

AND

THE HONEYMOON.

Thursday—Tom Taylor's Tragedy of

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Friday Evening—

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

HAMLET.

Due notice will be given of Mr. BOOTH'S appearance in his great character of

JESCA'SA, in the APOSTATE.

THE NAIAD QUEEN is in active preparation.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE

OF

MISS LUCY RUSHTON,

MISS LUCY RUSHTON,

her last appearance as

ROSALIND.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 6,

Shakespeare's Comedy, in five acts, of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Rosalind..... MISS LUCY RUSHTON

In which character she will sing

THE CELEBRATED CUCKOO SONG,

And Speak the Original Prologue.

Thursday—MISS RUSHTON as the BLACK DOMINO.

Friday—Farewell Benefit of MISS LUCY RUSHTON.

Seats secured six days in advance.

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Doors open at 7 o'clock.

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MR. CHARLES R. RENTZ, (Tenor), of Boston,

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OF

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AT THE

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MR. CHARLES H. JARVIS, Pianist.

MR. CARL GAERTNER, Violin.

MR. CHARLES M. SCHMITZ, Cello.

MR. H. A. CLARKE, Cabinet Organ.

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Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

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A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, surgested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

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The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. No remedy should be in every family:—

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J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
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L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
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Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
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T. McCarthy, No. 109 Church alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
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SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

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DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 259, 260, and 262 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROSSELL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. PETERSON, Astor House.

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Messrs. W. M. Bird & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—

Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. Respectfully yours, W. I. TRIM.

The above Safes for sale by

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Lodging per day..... FIFTY CENTS

Meals at all hours at moderate prices.

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Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

On Which Side the Soldiers Stand.

Before we know aught of the intentions of the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, we stated that whatever might be the utterances of that body, they might be taken as the views of the great mass of the soldiers of the republic. The gentlemen who assembled there were the chosen delegates of all the honorably discharged volunteers in our State, and any expression of opinion made by them was as emphatically the endorsement of their constituents as is the platform of the Democratic Nominating Convention the views of the Democracy. And they have spoken in tones that cannot be misunderstood. The men who have captured redoubts in the face of the enemy, who have charged with the bayonet and stood under fire without flinching, are not the men to equivocate or utter doubtful phrases. They say what they mean in good old Saxon words, which no one can mistake. The declarations of the Convention will sound like a clarion note to inspire the war element in our State, and will show to the world exactly where the soldiers stand. Hereafter even Democratic impudence will hardly dare to claim their suffrages, for out of five hundred present there was but *one* who favored the claims of Heister Clymer.

The selection of General Joshua T. Owen as the presiding officer is a deserved recognition of the services of a gallant commander, and an appropriate compliment to the patriotism of Philadelphia. The general officers present appear to have largely predominated, yet they passed a resolution favoring the equalization of bounties, and distinctly cutting their own pensions down to a level with the common soldier. Such is a worthy evidence of the fraternity cemented by war.

The platform resembles that adopted by the Union Convention last march, covering all the ground of that document, with the addition of a yet more radical resolution, declaring that the loyal majority in Congress deserves our gratitude; that radical vices require radical remedies; and that the nation should take no step backward in her march to the grand destiny that surely awaits the unfaltering and persistent adherence to the cause of equal freedom.

While the adoption of such a platform is significant of the feeling entertained, yet the manner of its adoption is still more noticeable. If Democratic soldiers had prevailed in any locality, they would have had a Democratic delegate; and if we find no such, person we are authorized in inferring that in no locality in our State does the political element of the opposition preponderate. We find but one voice raised in opposition to the general vote, and that came from a resident of Berks county; and "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The result is that all of the soldiers of our State sympathize with the Union party, favor its nominee for Governor, and are opposed to Democracy and Clymer. This result is now not only a truth, but must be an acknowledged one. We hope to see no more denunciation of Geary coming from soldiers and appearing in the journals of the opposition. If the influence of the whole faction could elect but one delegate to the Convention, we think that our Democratic brethren had better abandon all pretension to the possession of this element. The united and unanimous voices of the soldiers have declared for their old leader, the united voices of the soldiers have declared for radicalism. And henceforth let us see no more of "Soldiers' Clymer Clubs," for such an association would be a wanton contradiction, and its members would be open to the accusation of being only soldiers because they bought up and donned the uniform of blue.

The Great Trial.

The effort made yesterday by Mr. William B. Reed, of this city, and his fellow-counsel for Jefferson Davis, to have the case called up before Judge Underwood, at Richmond, is but the putting into action of what was determined upon long since. We sincerely hope they may succeed. For once our sympathies run in the same channel as the Hong Kong Ambassador's. As it is evident that the Government will not have the Lucifer of Rebellion before a military court, the next best thing that can be done is to have the case disposed of by the civil authorities. If Davis is guilty—and who can doubt it?—then let him be tried, in order that he may be punished. If he is innocent, we are indeed modern agents of the "Holy Inquisition." As long as he remains at Fortress Monroe, so long will his detention be made the theme for political harangues, and be manipulated into political capital. If, however, he be tried before a jury whose loyalty is undoubted, his conviction is a certainty, and we can in no other way interpret the significant speech of Judge Underwood than to mean that, if convicted, the President will let justice have her own.

His remarks are noticeable: "The complaints of threatened violence and intimidation which have been forwarded to me by several of your number, for your late heroic and patriotic actions, have been submitted to the highest legal and military authorities of the Government, *and I can assure you of the earnest sympathy and firm support of all the officers of the law, not excepting the President, whom the treasonable now flatter and fawn upon, but whom they will probably soon curse as heartily as they aid two years ago.*" Unless warranted by definite information, his Honor would hardly have ventured on such an assertion. We may, therefore, expect to know definitely what may be the intentions of the Government, when the trial will come on, how it will be conducted, and what will be the fate of this greatest of criminals, in a few days, as the District Attorney promises to announce his plan of action to-day. Let us have the whole matter settled, and let the name and dishonor of Jefferson Davis be speedily buried in a felon's grave.

General Fremont's Purchase of the Southwest Pacific Railroad.

General John C. Fremont has become the purchaser of the Southwest Pacific Railroad—the terms of the sale being the payment of one million three hundred thousand dollars, one quarter down, and the remainder in three annual payments.

This road branches off from the Missouri Pacific Railroad a short distance west of St. Louis, and penetrates to the southwestern portion of the State of Missouri. It is now completed to Rolla, and was extensively used for military purposes during the war. By the terms of the contract of sale, the road is to be finished to the western boundary of the State within three years and six months, and to specified intermediate points at shorter intervals.

This road was originally chartered as the Southwest Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and was sold by the State on account of default in payment of loans made to it by the State. It is an important branch of the great railroad system which radiates westwardly from St. Louis as a centre, being intended to run directly to Fort Smith, on the western boundary of Arkansas, and thence west by the old overland mail route towards the Pacific. It may thus be looked upon as the initiatory step in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its endowment of public lands in Missouri is large and valuable, and it traverses a section of that State very rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Its construction will be of great advantage both to South western Missouri and to Southern Kansas.

The future of St. Louis, with so many great railroad lines concentrating there, and pouring into her bosom the traffic of the mighty West beyond her, cannot well fall short of the most glowing anticipations of her wise and far-seeing citizens.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Question of Davis' Trial Not Disposed of.

Richmond, June 5.—Judge Underwood's Court has not yet given a full response to the petition of Davis' counsel, owing to the absence of United States District Attorney Chandler, who has sickness in his family. The proceedings at the Custom House were only remarkable for the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury, and Mr. W. B. Reed's inquiry as to the disposition of Davis' case. This was brief and earnest, representing the prisoner's claim and desire for an immediate trial, and his possibly dying condition. Judge Underwood's charge is considered highly offensive by the citizens, but it was undoubtedly brave and bold; its delivery was quiet and firm, spite of threats against his personal safety. The Judge, on his arrival in town, was conducted to General Terry's headquarters instead of to the hotel. Among the jurors is the President of a Norfolk National Bank. The attendance in court was small, for not many knew where it was held. In his charge, Judge Underwood called attention to a law of Congress passed about nullification times, March 2, 1831, defining contempt of court. This law enacts that those who endeavor, by threats or force to intimidate or impede jurors, officers or witnesses, or obstruct justice, shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. Jurors are constantly threatened, but the law is still applicable.

We are credibly informed that the President has expressed his confidence in a jury of Virginia gentlemen, even on a question of treason. It is believed that Davis will not be brought to trial, but will be bailed, or paroled. The facts that he is in military custody, that Congress is still investigating other charges against him, and that the Supreme Court will not be ready till October, tend to show that his case cannot now be tried. The Cabinet and Chief Justice have under advisement his release on bail or parole. If either were granted, he would probably be paroled on the same terms as Mr. Stephens. The President has expressed his disbelief in the charge of assassination brought against Davis, if not that of killing prisoners. His friends look for his release, and many doubt his trial at all. The present Court cannot claim to have the prisoner in custody, and could not keep him, where even forgers manage to escape by the connivance of jailors.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CONCERNING THE TRIAL—THE RECENT MEMORIAL DAY.

Richmond, Va., June 3.—Richmond, which seems hardly conscious of the approach of another great event in its history, is at this time a very different Richmond from the beleaguered capital that has given Southern hospitality to so many strange crises, and from which the chronicler will draw the most dramatic portion of his tale of the two cities. Perhaps the event expected is not to occur at this time; and when, is still the question. This doubt is shared by some of Mr. Davis' familiar friends. Learned counsel put their heads together, and run through the clues of rumor, but come to no conclusion. It may be a poetic justice with some, that the greatly notorious state prisoner is to be tried by a Virginia judge and jury.

As to what should be done with the prisoner, Richmond is almost unanimous. "He is old, broken down, infirm," said a political sympathizer; "why not let him go—and die?" Another thinks that if he is hanged, the Southern people ought to be quartered. The arguments are nothing new. But I was struck with the remark of a citizen, himself once a Rebel soldier, who didn't see how the Government was going to get on without making an example of somebody; wasn't in favor of hanging, but couldn't appreciate such terms as amnesty in exchange for suffrage. Davis is not as popular a favorite as Lincoln.

Southern honor is enlisted on his side, as might be expected; but if he has staunch friends he has strained apologists. I suspect that few are willing to undertake an ardent defense of the Andersonville miseries; they are not a welcome subject of conversation, anyhow.

So little is known apparently on the defensive side of Fortress Monroe, that the task of possible vindication must be left to Jefferson Davis himself. His most indifferent friends, by the way, are those who condemn him for the tardy surrender of the Confederate arms, long after strife was proven useless and terms of comparative advantage were within easy reach. Some of these people had all their property burned when Richmond was evacuated. Davis's Southern critics may not believe the story of his feminine disguise, but, for all, cannot conceive his flight to have been romantic. Had it not been for his pride and pomp (say they) he might have made his escape as a private citizen to a foreign port. He preferred, however, to travel with a big guard and get captured. So we have to try him.

We are just past the memorial day in Richmond. On Saturday morning and afternoon a great procession of ladies, in carriages and on foot, took its way to Hollywood Cemetery. The day was employed in decorating the graves of the Confederate dead with flowers. Signs of this commemoration are still seen among the beautiful walks and groves of Hollywood, upon the monuments of Generals Stuart, Starke, Gracie, Pegram, and the vault in which rests the raider Morgan. The grave of "Litt'e Joe Davis," over which the boys and girls of Richmond have so recently placed a monument, was covered with pretty tributes.

In all this there was, doubtless, a spirit of boast mingled with much tenderness, especially so with the friends of the poor private soldiers. Our own soldiers, who died as bravely for freedom as these did for slavery, have not been forgotten. Their graves should blossom of themselves; but it is well that the hands of patriot women have strewn them with the fragrant offerings of summer. To the dead of both sides—"Rest in peace"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Road-Making in Paris.—A series of experiments has been made by the municipality of Paris, to test the comparative merits of rival steam locomotives employed in crushing and consolidating the broken granite laid on the streets. It has been decided that the Ballison locomotive is the better of the two. It has two rollers, the engine being between them, and the boiler on one of them. The motion is communicated by a chain. Its force is ten horse power, and its consumption of coal about sixteen pounds per horse. It may now be seen at all hours of the day, crushing smooth the granite of the new boulevards of Paris; in the more crowded thoroughfares it works only at night.

A New Disease.—A new disease, to which Dr. Cattani gives the name of Acetonemie, has been described in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, of Paris. It is thought to be produced by the formation of a chemical compound called acetone in the system. This arises from the formation of organic matter, especially of grape sugar, in the stomach. The disease sometimes, though not often, proves fatal in a few hours. The remedies are purgatives and stimulants.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Peter Robinson, colored, was convicted of an assault and battery upon Michael Moran. On Sunday night Moran was passing along Eighth and St Mary streets, when Robinson stepped out from a crowd of men, and struck him. Moran was about to resist the blow, when he was suddenly knocked down from behind. Sentenced to one month in County Prison.

Samuel Berryman, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of iron to the amount of $20, the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a brakesman on the road and had good opportunities to speculate in the iron trade. Sentenced to six months in County Prison.

Henry Gray pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat valued at $6, the property of N. E. Yager. Gray said he was under the influence of liquor when he stole the coat. As he seemed very penitent, and promised to quit drinking, the Court sentenced him to an imprisonment in County Prison for thirty days, commencing May 11, the time of his commitment.

Anthony Cook pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of boots, valued at $6 50, the property of N. Subenatine. Sentenced to three months in the County Prison.

David Scott pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Paul Steer. Scott seems to be a hard case and has been convicted once before upon the same charge. Sentenced to twenty days in the County Prison, and to enter bail in $600 to keep the peace.

Patrick O'Brien was heard on habeas corpus, on a charge of the larceny of a watch from a lady at Fairmount Park, on the 15th of May. After the evidence, he was remanded for trial before a jury.

The Grand Jury having acted as yet upon very few bills, the petit jurors were discharged until Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at from 26@26¼, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼ a shght advance; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; Reading at 55, no change; and Elmira common at 30. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33½ for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

Government bonds are unsettled and rather lower. 5 20s sold at 102; and 7 30s at 102½. 94¾ was bid for 10-40s; and 109½ for 6s of 1881. City loans are in fair demand. The new issue sold at 96½, an advance of ½.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 19, an advance of 1. 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 59 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 38¼ for Union.

Bank shares are unchanged. Philadelphia sold at 141; and Commercial at 53. 140 was bid for First National; 222 for North America; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50½ for Mechanics'; 52½ for Girard; 80 for Western; 64 for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33½, no change. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 52 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6½, no change.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The financial gloom and distrust prevailing abroad have inspired some persons on this side of the Atlantic with a vague feeling of dread and insecurity which is entirely unwarranted. Because a severe revulsion has been experienced in Europe they fear that a similar revulsion may be felt here, and therefore assume an attitude of preparation for the worst. But there is less danger of a financial revulsion in this country now than there ever was before, for the simple reason that we are on a paper money basis without making any attempt to materially contract the currency, which is still being swelled by the national bank issues. Our money market is practically beyond the influence of transatlantic monetary affairs, and had it not been for the injudicious sales of gold by the Treasury, it would have been in nowise disturbed by the recent panic in England, although the latter was almost unprecedented in severity. Had we been, however, on a specie basis, all the banks in the country would have had to suspend payment, and herein lies the difference between our normal and present position, which is as secure as it possibly could be from foreign influences."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues easy at 6@7 per cent on call, with the bulk of transactions at 6 per cent. Some loans were done at 5 per cent, on Governments, to first-class parties. The demand for foreign exchange is active, and rates are higher throughout, especially for bills on the Continent. The transactions in short bills are especially large; there is, however, a better currency for long date. Sixty days' prime bankers' bills on London have sold at 109¾@110. The following are the current quotations:—

"London prime bankers', 60 ds., 109¾@110; London, prime bankers', sight, 111@111¼; Paris, bankers', long, 5 08¾; Paris bankers', short, 5 05; Antwerp, 5 10; Swiss 5 10; Hamburg, 37¼. Freights have advanced. The engagements to Liverpool are 100 tons logwood at 10s., and per steamer, 10,000 bushels Corn at 6¾d. To London—28,000 bushels Corn at 5@5½d. To Bremen—60 hhds tobacco at 12s. 6d; 100 tons logwood at 15s., and 200 bbls shoe pegs at 1s. Two brigs to Cork and a market, with corn, at 5s. A brig to London, with petroleum; one to Liverpool, with 1800 barrels petroleum; both at a round sum."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 5-20s 62	102	100 sh Cata pf	s30 26
$300 U S 7 30s July	102¾	100 sh do	s10wn 26
$2000 City 6s, new	99	100 sh do	26
$8000 do c&p 2d	96	100 sh do	b30 26¼
$8000 do munc&p	96	100 sh do	23¾
$1000 N Pa 6s	90¼	200 sh do	s5 26¾
$3000 do	b30 90	100 sh do	s5 26
100 sh Hestonv	b5 19	100 sh do	b5 26¼
50 sh do	b30 19	100 sh do	26¾
500 sh Sch Nv pf	33¾	100 sh do	b15 26¾
600 sh Ocean	lots 6¼	5 sh Elmira R	30
600 sh do	b30 6¾	100 sh Reading	55
14 sh Mor Canal	lts 80	11 sh Phila Bk	lots 141
66 sh Pa R	lots 54¾	20 sh Coml Bk	53
5 sh Leh Val	62½	100 sh St Nich Coal	2¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	145¾	12 M.	144¾
11 A. M.	144¾	1 P. M.	144

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	143¾	144¼
American Silver, 10 and 20	132	135
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	122
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying.	Selling.
American Gold		144¼	144¾
American Silver, 10 and 20		136	138
Compound Interest Notes:—			
"	July, 1864	12	12¼
"	July, 1864	11¼	11½
"	August, 1864	11	11¼
"	October, 1864	10	10¼
"	Dec., 1864	9	9¼
"	May, 1865	6¾	7
"	August, 1865	5¼	5½
"	Sept., 1865	4¾	5
"	October 1865	4¼	4½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, June 6.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in steady demand, with sales of 30 hhds. at $31@31 50.

In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing worthy of notice. We quote the former at $6@6 50, and the latter at $5@5 50. Flaxseed is in fair demand, and sells at $3.

The quietude which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past still continues, but holders are firm in their views. There is a steady demand for the better brands of spring and winter Wheat for home consumption, but no inquiry for shipment. Sales of superfine at $7 50@8 50 ₱ bbl; 400 extras at $9@9 50; 1000 Northwestern extra family at $10 50@11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at $11@12 50; and fancy brands at higher rates, as to quality. Rye Flour commands $6 50 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

There is no prime Wheat here, and it is in good demand at full prices; sales of fair and good Pennsylvania red at $2 50@2 75; 3000 bushels Western on private terms; and 500 bushels white at $3 20. Rye is selling at $1 20 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is in active demand, and yesterday's quotations; sales of 7000 bushels at 90 cents, afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 74@76 cents, and 2000 bushels Western at 63 cents.

Whisky is quiet; Pennsylvania sells slowly at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28@2 30.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D. ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 6 4 6t

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING,
HANDSOME CLOTHING,
HANDSOME CLOTHING,
HANDSOME CLOTHING,
HANDSOME CLOTHING,
HANDSOME CLOTHING,
LOWEST PRICES,
LOWEST PRICES,
LOWEST PRICES,
LOWEST PRICES,
LOWEST PRICES,
LOWEST PRICES,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
BEST ASSORTMENT,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
THE PEOPLE PLEASED,
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THE PEOPLE PLEASED,
THE PEOPLE PLEASED,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
[5 21 6 7]
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Sixth Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE Grand Strawberry Festival of the season will be held in the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on LOCUST Street, by the ladies of the old Swedes' (Gloria Dei) Church, TO-MORROW (Thursday), from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets only 50 cents, entitling the holder to ice cream, strawberries, and cake. The Douglass Brigade Band will be in attendance during the afternoon and evening. 6 6 2t

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Late members of this Regiment are requested to meet at the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 324 WALNUT street, on MONDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Flag Presentation on Fourth of July.

CHARLES M. BETTS,
6 6 3t Late Lieutenant Colonel.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

GREAT FIRE AT SHAMOKIN!!

Burning of an Entire Block of Buildings.

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE

PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE!

Shamokin, Pa., May 26, 1866.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

Gents:—I had the misfortune to have my Store and Stock of Goods, which was large, burned on the 4th inst. All that was saved was my books, papers, and money, in one of your Patent Safes.

The fire was very large, consuming a block of buildings, and your Safe was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall send the old Safe to you, and want you to ship me one of next size larger.

Yours truly, VALENTINE FAGELY.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA;

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

NEW YORK;

HERRING & CO., Chicago,

ONLY MANUFACTURERS

OF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

FIRE PROOF,

DAMP PROOF,

AND RUST PROOF.

ALSO, ONLY MAKERS OF

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S

IMPROVED BANKERS' SAFES,

MADE WITH THE FRANKLINITE,

OR PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON,

The only metal which will SUCCESSFULLY RESIST a Burglars' Drill. 6 6 wfm3t 4p

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11 w5p4[4p]

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Monday, May 28, 1866,

Will positively take place at the

RINK HALL,

WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

On Monday, July 9, 1866,

On which occasion

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received, the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in this city, and at our office No. 123 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets	to one	address	for	$4 50
10	do	do	do		9 00
20	do	do	do		17 50
30	do	do	do		26 25
40	do	do	do		35 00
50	do	do	do		43 50
100	do	do	do		85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 123 DEARBORN Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Douglas and Lincoln Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

References.—Hon Wilkinson ex Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V. Lawrence M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon Major Dan Mace, ex M. C. of Indiana; Hon Ira J Lavcock of Kansas; Hon. William Lethgwell Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La. 5 28 mw 12t4p

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,

At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A HOUSE in the western part of the city between Broad and Twenty-first streets, and Vine and Pine streets. Immediate possession. Price about $10,000.

Any one having such a house will confer a favor upon the advertiser by addressing J. W. S., at this Office. 6 6 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOLUME FOR 1865.

THE

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA,

AND

Register of Important Events for the Year.

In presenting to the public a new volume of the Annual Cyclopædia, containing the record of another year, no efforts have been spared to secure its completeness and accuracy.

The work was commenced in the year 1861 and is published in one volume annually, in the same style as the "New American Cyclopædia." Each volume is intended to be a Cyclopædia of the material and intellectual development of the year, and embraces the civil, military, and social affairs of all countries; important Public Documents; Biography; Statistics; Commerce; Finance; Literature; Science; Agriculture; Mechanical Industry, etc. In a word, it covers the same field as the "New American Cyclopædia," but each volume is confined to the results of its year.

The portions of each volume devoted to the United States embrace the operations of the armies, step by step, and day by day, and the causes and consequences of their movements; also, their organization, numbers and condition. The debates of Congress on all important questions; the Messages of the President, and Public Documents of the Government; Finances; Commercial and Diplomatic Intercourse; Emancipation, Peace, etc.; the internal affairs of all the States, their military enterprise, industry, and prosperity.

Under Foreign Affairs, all those countries are noticed which have attracted attention during the year. The progress of those destructive maladies, the Cholera and Cattle Disease, are not overlooked, nor the peculiar features of the disease in swine.

Those branches of natural science in which progress has been made are noticed each year, and the developments fully brought up.

The condition of the principal religious denominations, with their branches, membership, numbers, views on civil affairs, and the spread of their opinions among the nations, is presented.

The geographical explorations and discoveries are stated. The record of literature and literary progress is carefully examined. Nor is the large mortality among distinguished men overlooked.

The contents are accompanied by a most extensive and complete Index.

Price and Style of Binding of each Annual Volume, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

In Cloth	$5 00
In Sheep	6 00
In Half Morocco	6 50
In Half Russia	7 50
In Full Morocco	9 00
In Full Russia	9 00

And to ensure a uniform price and regularity in the delivery of the volume to subscribers in all parts of the country, local agents are appointed in all the cities and principal towns in the States and Territories.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
6 2 w2t PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA FOR 1865, with back volumes. Also,
The NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 16 volumes.
For sale by the Agent for Philadelphia
JAMES K. SIMON,
6 6 2t No. 330 South SIXTH street, above Chesnut.

A VALUABLE BOOK ON THE HORSE.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,

Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE HORSE.

BY WILLIAM YOUATT.

With a Treatise on Draught. Revised and enlarged by Walker Watson, M. R. C. V. S. 1 vol, 8vo. Over 100 illustrations. 600 pages. Cloth. Price $4 50.

"In undertaking the preparation of a fourth edition, the editor has endeavored, as much as possible, to carry out the original intentions of the author in accordance with the rapid advancement which veterinary science has of late years made. In doing this considerable alterations have been made. The remarks on the early history and the different breeds of horses, and the treatise on draught, are nearly unaltered. The illustrations of the age of the horse and some remarks on Mr. Rarey's method of breaking in the horse, from Captain Richardson's work, also remain as in the last edition. In other respects the present edition will be found to have undergone a thorough revision and arrangement—many fresh diseases have been treated of, and the nature and treatment of others considered in accordance with the principles of veterinary science at the present day. The great object of the editor has been to make the work as practical as possible for all classes of readers, by avoiding, as much as circumstances would permit, those technical details which none but the scientific reader would comprehend. It will, therefore, necessarily follow, that any lengthened anatomical details must be omitted, although it is believed sufficient have been retained to enable the general reader to understand the more important parts of the frame. The same remark applies to the chapters on medicines and poisons. In conclusion the editor trusts that the alterations and additions which have been made will tend to enhance the value of the work, and render this the fourth edition, equally worthy of the public esteem and patronage which have been accorded to its predecessors."—Preface to the Fourth Edition.

D. A. & CO also publish,

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an accurate and detailed account of the various diseases to which the equine race is subjected, together with the latest modes of treatment and all the requisite prescriptions, written in plain English. By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S. Illustrated with more than four hundred pictorial representations. One handsome volume, 8 vo 6 6 w2t

THE LONDON ATHENAEUM

SAYS OF THE

STORY OF KENNETT,

BY BAYARD TAYLOR:

"The side of American life which is presented in this book is sufficiently novel to give us an interest even if such admirable pictures (as quoted) were wanting; but with their aid Mr. Bayard Taylor has written a story that will please his fellow-countrymen by its associations and strangers by its intrinsic merit."

HURD & HOUGHTON,

PUBLISHERS,

No. 459 BROOME Street,

6 6 w2t NEW YORK.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Second Trial of Dr. Andrews' Flying-ship—A Partial Success, but the Mechanism Still Imperfect—No Intelligence Yet from the Voyagers.

Dr. Solomon Andrews, the inventor of the Flying Ship, made a second trial of his apparatus, from his yard corner of Greene and Houston streets, in this city, yesterday. Mr. C. W. Piumb, Secretary of the Aerial Navigation Company, only, accompanied him. The partial failure of his former trip Dr. Andrews attributed to the imperfect action of the rudder of his craft, which proved to be insufficient to keep her in the proper direction. Since then he has constructed one of a different form, which it was hoped would prove more efficient.

The ascent was made about 5 o'clock P. M. The wind on the surface of the earth was then blowing briskly from the North. Although no public notice of the proposed attempt had been given, a suspicion seemed to have crept abroad that such an attempt would be made, and at the hour of starting a large number of persons had collected in the streets and on the neighboring roofs. In starting, the balloon at first rose almost perpendicularly until above the surrounding houses, and then drifted with the wind about 150 yards, when Dr. Andrews endeavored to bring her into the wind. In doing this the rudder ropes appeared to become jammed, and the rudder remained fixed on one side, causing the balloon to move round and round in a circle for several minutes, still drifting with the wind and rising at the same time. At last the navigators appeared to obtain a partial control over their machine, for they commenced to move in various directions and soon passed back again towards the North, going over almost precisely the same spot which they had just before crossed towards the South.

That the balloon was not drifting with different currents of air was amply proved by the fact that the streamer attached to the car, instead of hanging down as in the case of an ordinary balloon, stood out from it in different directions, as it blown by a strong wind. Sometimes this streamer pointed towards the head of the balloon, sometimes astern, and again towards either side, showing that the balloon was moving in a different direction from the air which surrounded it. The sand ballast, too, which the voyagers threw out, instead of dropping direct, could be seen blowing away from the car.

It seemed clearly demonstrated that the balloon possessed motive power of its own, but it was at the same time apparent that the proper mechanism for using that power to its best effect has not yet been obtained. These faults of construction are, after all, not more than could fairly have been expected in any new machine, and if an effective motive power has really been obtained, there can be no insurmountable obstacle to making it entirely effective.

The voyagers continued to progress towards the north, and disappeared in a cloud when apparently about over Blackwell's Island. We have no intelligence of their whereabouts up to the time of going to press.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Sad Calamity—Capsizing of a Small Boat—Loss of Five Lives.

On Saturday afternoon last a small boat, called the *Bravo*, set sail for St. Augustine, bound up the North river on a pleasure trip, with ten persons on board—men, women, and children. The boat had not proceeded further than five miles when she got ashore on one of the shoals, and upon an attempt being made to get her off she was unfortunately capsized, and her occupants precipitated into the water, where they were left struggling for their lives. Under these circumstances, a Mr. Bravo exhibited a heroism which was the result of saving the lives of two individuals, and in an effort to rescue his sister he was drowned with her.

A young man named Lampheus succeeded, after great risk and exertion, in saving Mrs. Bravo and two other persons, whom he dragged upon a shoal. He immediately started for assistance, and after a walk of two miles obtained the aid of several men, who returned with him to the scene of the disaster, and brought ashore the four persons who had been saved. Among the lost were a little daughter of Mr. Bravo, and two children of Mr. Mickler.

We regret to state that Mrs. Bravo was rescued in such an exhausted condition, that up to Sunday night last slight hopes were entertained of her recovery.—*Savannah Republican, June* 1.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New York.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York commenced its annual communication yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, M. W. G. M. Holmes presiding. After the customary ceremonies, the M. W. Grand Master delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the interior workings of the actions of its members during the recent war, and the changes which had taken place during the year. In the course of his remarks, the speaker said:—

Some months ago I received a letter from a friend, in which it was stated that an original Masonic letter, written in 1782, by our illustrious Brother George Washington, and a lock of his hair, were in the possession of a lady who resided in this State. I subsequently went to the residence of General Ward, at Sing Sing, where I saw these very interesting relics. Two brethren from the Great East of Nantes had written a very flattering letter to Washington, and presented to him a highly ornamented sash and Masonic apron. Washington replied from his headquarters at Newburg, as follows:—

"STATE OF NEW YORK, August 10, 1783.—Gentlemen:—The Masonic ornaments which accompanied your brotherly address on the 23d of January last, though elegant in themselves, were rendered more valuable by the flattering sentiments and affectionate manner in which they were presented. If my endeavors to avert the evil with which the country was threatened by a deliberate plan of tyranny, should be crowned with the success that is wished, the praise is due to the Grand Architect of the Universe, who did not see fit to suffer the superstructure of justice to be subjected to the ambition of the princes of this world, or to the rod of oppression of any power upon earth. For your affectionate vows permit me to be grateful, and offer mine for true brothers in all parts of the world, and to assure you of the sincerity with which I am,

"Yours, "GEO. WASHINGTON.

"Messrs. Watson and Cassoul, East of Nantes."

The apron referred to is now at Alexandria, Va., in possession of Washington Lodge, No. 22, and is kept in the box which contained the Lafayette apron, the latter being in possession of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.—*New York Tribune.*

A Jewish Divorce.

The New Haven *Journal and Courier* has the following:—

"Yesterday a divorce, according to the practice in the Hebrew Church, took place at the residence of the Rev. J. Gabriel. At the present term of the Superior Court a divorce was obtained by Louis Rothschild from Esther Rothschild. One of the parties desired that a divorce should also be granted after the manner of the Hebrew custom. Yesterday it was accomplished. As it is somewhat interesting to know what the ceremony consisted of, we give it. It was as follows:—The wife, dressed in black, with a black veil over her face, appeared with her husband before a council of ten men, members of the Synagogue. There were also present three rabbis, one of whom acted as the petitioner, and wrote out on parchment a petition in Hebrew asking for a divorce, and also wrote out the decree of divorce; the second acted as the respondent or defendant, and the third as a kind of judge; the council of ten acting as a jury. The man and wife having appeared, they stood side by side before the council. The rabbis and council then took an oath, all shaking hands—the oath being to the effect that they would always consider the divorce legal and binding. The wife then removed her veil, and the rabbi who acted as petitioner read the petition in German, and stated the case to the council, who, having heard it, decreed the divorce. The decree, folded up, was handed to the husband, and the wife raising her open hands, the husband dropped the paper into them. The rabbi who acted as judge then took it and cut the ends like a fringe. He then handed it to the president of the synagogue, telling him to place it among the records of the society, to be preserved as evidence of the divorce. This having been done, the ceremony was finished, and the parties departed, no longer man and wife."

Professor Agassiz and the Emperor of Brazil.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes:—

"Very agreeable letters, dated May 3 and 4, were received in this city to-day (Saturday) from Professor Agassiz. They were written at Rio de Janeiro, where he had arrived a few days earlier from his eminently successful expedition up the Amazon, and while he was making his arrangements to return home.

"The kindness of the Emperor of Brazil, who is a man of no common culture, had followed him wherever he had gone, and had facilitated in the most generous and effective manner all the scientific purposes and plans which Mr. Thayer's munificence had enabled Professor Agassiz to arrange and undertake a year ago. The Emperor even had borne in mind the favored naturalist, when they were separated by a thousand miles of Brazilian territory, and at a period of anxiety, too, when his Majesty was at the head of his army on the Rio Grande de Sul, carrying on the war against Paraguay. For, while he was in the distant province of that name, he made a large and beautiful collection of its fishes, which, after showing them to Professor Agassiz, at Rio, he the next day presented to him, with a graceful autograph note, from which the following extract is translated:—

"'The fishes are to be sent to you. To you they entirely belong, for it was with this thought that I collected them. It is a slight homage that I pay to science; but I see that it was of some value to your eyes, and I shall be happy if I thus place myself partly in relation with the labors by which you will make better known the rich nature of my country.

"DOM PEDRO II."

"An imperial collection thus made will, we suppose, hardly be found to grace any other museum in the world—certainly no similar collection made with equal intelligence and earnestness. The Emperor, it is plain, put his heart into it."

A FANATIC.—An adventurer named Leonidas Bulgaria has just caused some excitement in Athens and other parts of Greece. Carried away, as it would seem, by a false sentiment of patriotism, and after long laboring in secret for the triumph of what is there called the great idea, he thought the hour come for the Christian population of Turkey to take up arms, and recover their independence, his mission being to rouse them. Having succeeded in persuading about forty men to join him, he sailed with them, a fortnight since, for the coasts of Turkey. Several others, following his example, have taken their departure for the Dardanelles, Smyrna, and other towns of the Ottoman empire, and in consequence some disturbances are looked for.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

FIGHTING IN A GOOD CAUSE.—In Fifth street, above Plum, in a cellar, an honest citizen conducts the business of selling vegetables, lemons, and oranges. Last evening, as he was removing his show goods from the pavement to the security of the cellar, a suspicious-looking individual poked himself through the doorway, and, little by little, edged himself nearer to the proprietor. In answer to what he wanted, he inquired if the storekeeper had much money. Glancing at the burly, broad-shouldered questioner, the other cautiously answered he had very little. Thereupon, taking a step nearer, the stranger demanded that little portion, and, for an answer, got a stunning blow on the temple, that sent him reeling upon a pile of potatoes in the corner. Stimulated by this first success, the energetic storekeeper, big in spirit, though little in body, determined to keep the upper hand, and showered upon his opponent a multitude of blows that he could not resist. The result was that the stranger thought discretion the better part of valor, and withdrew, muttering dire threats of vengeance. Little heeding the impotent menaces, the strong-hearted merchant glanced proudly around upon the field of carnage, evident in the potatoes wet with the blood that had so copiously flowed from the nose of his opponent, and then leisurely has ened the bolts of his vegetable bazaar.

ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THIEVES.—For some time past depredations have been frequently committed upon the valuable stock of the Mercantile Library. Fine valuable books have been spirited away mysteriously in a most tantalizing manner. Lately an active watch has been kept up for these contemptible small thieves. Yesterday the patience of the officers was rewarded by the detection of a young man endeavoring to pass out of the rooms with a very valuable ancient work concealed under his coat. He was at once arrested, and will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

SIGNOR BLITZ WITH THE INSANE.—Yesterday afternoon Signor Blitz gave one of his popular entertainments at the Insane Department of the Almshouse, to the patients of that institution, and the inmates of the Children's Asylum, to a very large audience. The scene is described as very interesting. The audience numbered nearly a thousand persons, including invited guests. The Signor was as much delighted with his visit as were the patients with sleight of hand, trained canary birds, and displays of ventriloquism.

BAD FOR WHISKY DISTILLERS.—Yesterday afternoon, in a stroll out near the banks of the Schuylkill, High Constable Clark noticed twelve wooden buildings lately erected in defiance of city ordinances. They were all located between Locust and South Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, and were used for the distillation of whisky of by no means the most fragrant odor. They were at once ordered down, being erected contrary to the city ordinances.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Michael Conroy, an Irishman, forty-five years of age, was engaged as a hand on a vessel that lay this morning at Pier No. 1, Fort Richmond, to take in a cargo of coal. While absent from his vessel on shore, he fell through the trestlework there erected for the passage of cars containing coal to be shipped for transportation, and was killed. Coroner Taylor held an inquest upon the body, resulting in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

ARREST OF A SHOPLIFTER.—Yesterday, despite the sultry weather, Mary Thompson visited some of the stores along Eighth street. In one of them, near Filbert street, her suspicious actions were noticed, and, a watchful scrutiny being made, she was observed to steal a piece of velvet. Officer McCauley was called in, and Mary was taken before Alderman Jones, who held her in $800 for a further hearing.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Hanlon Brothers, now playing an engagement at the American, are the finest gymnasts that we have ever had in this city. They perform the most fearful feats with an ease and grace that cannot be properly described. In addition to these attractions we have Zaufretta and the young Soprist the one on the tight rope and the other on the trapeze. Altogether it is one of the finest entertainments in the city.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This recently established line of steamers propose to start one of their vessels every Saturday for Savannah. The *Tonawanda* leaves this port on the morning of June 9, and will be followed by the *Pioneer* on the 16th, thus accommodating our merchants with a regular weekly line to the Southern ports. This new venture promises complete success.

THE CAROLINA TWINS.—These remarkable freaks of nature are still on exhibition, but this is the last night. The scientific men of the city have closely examined them, and pronounce them even a more remarkable than the Siamese Twins. They are very well worthy of a visit and will hold their last levees this afternoon and evening.

A HOUSE WANTED.—In another column will be found an advertisement requesting those having houses for sale valued at about $10,000 to mention that fact to one anxious to purchase. As there are great numbers of persons who are prepared to dispose of their real estate, this is a favorable opportunity.

MR. CHARLES R. RENTZ, tenor, assisted by Mrs. Louise Brockway, soprano, both from Boston give a concert at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening, assisted by our best resident artists. Dr. Guilmette speaks of them as first-class artists and favorites in Boston. See their programme.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Eli Holden, a well-known jeweller of the city, residing at No. 708 Market street, died suddenly. He has been in business here for many years, was widely known to our citizens, and was a prominent member of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The match game of base ball which was announced to come off to-morrow (June 7), between the Columbia, of Bordentown, and the Minerva, has been unavoidably postponed until Thursday, June 14.

ICEBERGS—

'Twould seem that, through some evil powers,
All goods are costly except ours;
But OURS, it's well known unto all,
Ascend not, but "DECLINE AND FALL."

The ice men have, in Boston city,
Comfin'd and rais'd, the more's the pity,
For folks, disgusted, now begin
To talk of hauling icebergs in.

Better not wrangle thus, and jar,
But sell goods CHEAPLY, like the "STAR,"
Where ALL can in the FASHION shine,
Who rush to SIX HUNDRED AND NINE.

We keep up a choice assortment of colors and styles of Ready-made Clothing, and sell at extremely low prices, which facts are appreciated by the large portion of our citizens and many distant customers who favor us with their patronage. We aim at keeping the best Clothing in the city, and shall be unremitting in our efforts to give entire satisfaction to all our customers.

Our department for ordered work is well appointed and liberally sustained.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star.

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

AN AFFECTING SCENE—

My uncle, Andrew Peleg, was a man of ambitious ideas, and when his death was approaching he gave particular directions about having a handsome monument erected to his memory. "You must be sure, also," said he, "to have one or two nice verses of poetry inscribed on the marble. There's

"'Affliction sore
Long time he bore,'

"'But no, that's been used so often that it's *too* great a 'bore.' Then there's 'We had a little.' Pshaw! *that* wouldn't do, for I'm not a little, by any means. It would have to run, 'We had a tolerably large *Andrew Peleg* once.' Well, just stick to plain fact, and say, 'Here lies one who invariably bought his clothing at Tower Hall.'"

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as $4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

"HYGIENIC WINE"—
This STOMACHIC BITTER has no equal in promoting appetite and invigorating digestion.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
will answer most admirably as a SOVEREIGN REMEDY in all cases of
"DYSPEPSIA,"
and in those states of *debility* which are apt to attend convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is in an enfeebled condition, this
"AROMATIC TONIC"
will be found most effectual in a permanent cure of soreness of the stomach, and a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
is the best remedy that can be employed in the convalescence from protracted fever, and sinking of the vital powers. Physicians prescribe it as their main dependence in all low febrile affections, for while it increases the fulness, it lessens the frequency of the pulse, it soothes the nerves, and produces a tendency to sleep, giving renewed vigor to the whole system.

FRENCH RICHARDS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Also for sale by DYOTT & CO. and all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

A SONG FOR SUMMER—

With sunshine, now, the summer's come,
The bee from flower to flower doth hum;
Poor insect! ah! I know too well
That wax-work oft turns out a *sell*.

But the Summer Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s is one price, under the Continental, turns out a bargain. Call and examine the goods and the prices. No. 824 Chesnut street.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—So marked and general have been the benefits derived from the use of Plantation Bitters, that they are considered the greatest success in the medical world. *Bitters* of every conceivable description have been advertised for patronage, but their inferiority to the Plantation S. T. 1860 X. is too palpable to require comment. At this season, especially, no family in the country should be without a supply of Plantation Bitters. They are *deliciously medicinal.*

FARMERS, provide yourselves with Perry Davis' Pain Killer at this season of the year, when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc., may disable your hands. Use it in every case of the kind, and my ears for it, if it does not effect a speedy cure; but be sure that you trust to no other remedy but the old, long-tried Perry Davis Pain Killer, which has never failed.

FENIANS, AROUSE!—Your friends are now calling upon you—your best friends—to rush to Charles Stokes & Co.'s first class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and get your Summer Clothing. Hot times are ahead. Clothing for all kinds of people and weather in great variety and at reduced prices.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

IF YOU must take medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

7 30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK
WANAMAKER & BROWN
OAK HALL
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MATCH-LIGHTERS MADE OF METALLIC cloth do not require frequent renewal like sandpaper. Capital things for tobacconists, hotels, druggists, etc. For sale, with a variety of kinds of Match Boxes, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SCALES WITH CLOCK DIALS, MARKING from half an ounce upwards, will be found more convenient and compact for family or manufacturers' use than the old style scales and weights. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PUNCHING STARS, CROSSES, HALF moons and various other shaped holes; we have Railroad Conductors' Pocket Punches.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

MARRIED.

HERING—EALER.—May 16, 1866, by Rev. William Smith, Mr. R. HERING to Mrs. MARY EALER, all of Philadelphia.

SHINE—ELY.—On May 13, 1866, by the Rev. J. DICKERSON, Mr. ADAM R. STINE, of Philadelphia, formerly of Lebanon county, to Miss BECKIE ELY, of this city.

DIED.

DUTCHER.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH C., wife of Aaron R. Dutcher, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 722 Wallace street, on Friday morning next, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

STUDDIFORD.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, Rev. P. O STUDDIFORD, D. D., of Lambertville.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

P. ANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT St.,

OFFER

TRIMMED BONNETS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,

AT COST.

EVERY STYLE OF

BONNET AND HAT,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

IMPORTANT.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX LIGHT

SUMMER SKIRT,

MADE

VERY LIGHT,

FOR

SUMMER RESORTS,
WATERING PLACES,
AND GENERAL
TRAVELLING, ETC.

EVERY LADY WILL WANT THEM.

AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BY

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
S. E. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET.

AND OTHERS.

AT WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.,

AND

Nos. 79 and 81 READ Street,

NEW YORK. [6 2sw

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Negro Laborers for the South.

Hon. A. W. West, member of Congress elect from Mississippi, and President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, had an interview with the President yesterday, to obtain transportation for a hundred laborers to work on that road. The President expressed his disapprobation of the removal of colored people to the Rebel States, as he thought there were enough of them there now to satisfy all demands.

Stephens on Sweeney.

Head Centre Stephens was serenaded last night, and made a speech in which he threw cold water on the Canadian enterprise.

Perfect Understanding Between the Governments on the Fenian War.

There is a perfect understanding between Sir Frederick Bruce and the Executive officers of our Government in relation to the Fenian movement on Canada. Sir Frederick is perfectly satisfied with what the Government has done and is doing, and does not hesitate to say that if it had not been for the prompt and efficient measures taken by the Government in the seizure of arms, etc., the task of repressing the recent invasion of Canada might have been attended with far more serious consequences. The Government is determined that all who participated in the late demonstration on Canada shall be brought to condign punishment, and orders have been issued for the safe keeping of all who have been taken prisoners.

The Memphis Investigation.

A gentleman with the Congressional Investigation Committee at Memphis writes the following:—"They have brought to light nearly two hundred distinct crimes perpetrated within those three days, many of them by police and other city authorities, embracing murder, rapes, arson, burglaries, highway robberies, maiming, &c. The offenders walk the streets in open day, and no man has been arrested. No steps have been taken by the civil authorities to bring criminals to justice. On the third day General Stoneman took military possession of the city; and, but for this, it is believed here that the blacks and 'Yankee niggers,' as Northern men are called, would have been killed or driven out of the city. The Committee expect to complete their labors and be back here in the course of two weeks."

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Proceedings in Richmond To-day.

RICHMOND, June 6.—There was quite a large attendance of spectators in the court-room this morning, including all the members of the Richmond bar.

Messrs. Reed, Brady, and Brown, the counsel for Mr. Davis, entered the room at about 10 o'clock, and awaited the opening of the Court. At about a quarter to 11 o'clock Judge Underwood took his seat, and the Court was opened by the crier.

After the lapse of several minutes Judge Underwood, addressing the Assistant District Attorney, said, "Mr. Hennessy, we are ready to hear from you whenever it suits your convenience."

Mr. Hennessey arose, and the counsel, lawyers, and spectators present all rose, and pressed forward to hear his response. He said:—

May it please your Honor, as the answer of the Government to the questions propounded by Mr. Reed on yesterday are considered of some importance, I have written them out, and propose to read them to the Court.

May it please your Honor, yesterday Mr. W. B. Reed, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, propounded certain question to the Court and to me, which, in the absence of Mr. Chandler, I at that time declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is still absent, being, I regret to say, entirely prostrated by a recent severe domestic calamity; and, as I promised, I to-day proceed to reply to the questions of the learned gentleman.

That gentleman correctly says that an indictment has been found in this Court against his client, Mr. Davis, and asks:—"Is it to be tried? Is it to be dropped—or is it to be suspended?" So far as I am instructed, I believe it is to be tried; but it will not be possible to do so at present, for a variety of reasons—some of which I proceed to give.

In the first place, Mr. Davis, although indicted in this court for high treason, is not now, and never has been in the custody of this Court, but is held by the United States Government as a State prisoner at Fortress Monroe, under an order of the President signed by the Secretary of War.

In the second place, even if the prisoner were in the custody of this Court, it would not be but this I assure the gentlemen who represent him here, that the hour Mr. Davis comes into the custody of this Court, they shall have full and prompt notice when it is intended to try him; and so far as the District Attorney and his associates are concerned, they may be assured that their case will have a just and speedy trial without further barrier, let or hindrance.

This I say for the special department of the Court which I represent. But what the intentions of the Government are with regard to the disposition of Mr. Davis, I am not further instructed than I have said.

I now move, may it please your Honor, that this Court, as soon as the business before it is disposed of, adjourn until the first Tuesday in October next. By that time, I trust, the heat of the summer will have passed away. The weather will be cool and pleasant, and, should we have the pleasure of seeing these gentlemen here again, they will be more fitted for the arduous labors which their profession constantly imposes upon them.

In the meantime the crystallization process referred to by the learned gentleman yesterday made it possible for the Attorney-General, in view of his numerous and pressing engagements at the close of the session, to come here now, and try this case, which as a case of great national importance he would be expected to do.

In the third place, if Mr. Davis is in the delicate state of health suggested by Mr. Reed, it would be nothing less than cruel at this hot and unhealthy season to expose him to the unavoidable fatigues of a protracted trial, which appears to be an inevitable result of the array of counsel present and prospective engaged for his defense.

Neither this Court nor any of its officers has any present control over the person of Mr. Davis, and until they have, it becomes impossible for the District Attorney to say when he will be tried.

Mr. James T. Brady, of New York, then addressed the Court.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Health Officer reports that six new cases and five deaths from cholera have occurred since the last report, on the hospital ship. They were all from the *Peruvian*. Eighty-seven cases yet remain under treatment.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—The State Convention of the Unconditional Union Party of Maryland assembled at noon to-day at the Front Street Theatre. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm.

—John G. Whittier refuses to be a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

—General William H. Morris arrived in New York, after a six months' tour in Europe, on Sunday last.

THE FENIANS.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Toronto says the Government organ at Ottawa advises that a proclamation of martial law be issued, on the ground of danger from enemies in Canada secretly aiding the Fenian cause.

It is thought the Parliament, which meets on Friday, will suspend the Habeas Corpus act, and then adjourn, if the present state of affairs continues.

Michael Murphy, a leader of the Canadian Fenians, has been removed to the citadel at Quebec. No Fenians have landed in Canada from the Western Lakes.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The *Express* publishes the names of Fenian prisoners captured at Fort Erie, who are now at Bradford, Canada West.

At the Fenian meeting last night, Fitzgerald, a Fenian Senator, spoke of the late movement against Fort Erie, and said it was made by order of General Sweeney. It was intended to draw the main body of the British forces from their strongholds, and it succeeded far better than was expected.

It was one of the great strategic movements that General Sweeney will duplicate by to-morrow (to-day). He promised that the Fenians throughout the country would hear of that strategic movement.

Despatches received to-day state that at a small meeting held in Cincinnati last night, three thousand dollars were collected to aid the Fenian cause, and also that the brigade under Colonel O'Dowd was ready, and would march in less than forty-eight hours for the frontier.

General Sweeney was on the frontier last night, and before many hours they might expect to hear of his having done something.

According to a statement in the *Express* some 1300 men left the city last evening on two trains bound eastward, about 500 at 6 P. M. and 800 at a later hour. The last mentioned force, under Captain O'Donohue, who had returned during the evening with his expedition of the night before, having made a bootless excursion.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Senate.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

The joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, contractor for the iron-clad *Idaho*, was passed.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the salaries of the Treasury agents in the South who were unable to take the oath of qualification. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Interior Department was passed.

The reconstruction resolution was taken up at 1 o'clock. Mr. Howe (Wis.) resumed the floor.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back, with amendments, a bill to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The amendments were agreed to, and also an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 99; Reading, 109½; Canton Company, 60½; Virginia 6s, 65½; Missouri 6s, 79½; Erie, 64½; United States Coupon, 1881, 109½; do., 1868, 107½; do., 1862, 102½; 10-40s, 96; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 102@102½; Gold, 143½@143¾.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Flour is quiet; the high grades are scarce. Wheat is quiet, with a scarce supply, the quotations are nominal; yellow, 87@89c. Oats dull at 75@76c. Provisions buoyant. Sugar firm. Coffee dull. Whisky firm at $2 30½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

BEFWEEN BOARDS.

$200 US 5-20s 62	102½	100 sh Phil & Erie	31§
$1000 Pa R 1-imt 6s	100½	100 sh do b30	31§
$600 U S 7 30s Aug	102½	4 sh Leh Val	62½
200 sh Del. Div.	53§	1 sh do	62½
56 sh Hest'v. R.	19	100 sh Catawissa pf.	26½
100 sh do	18§	200 sh Big Mt.	4§
9 sh Norristown	55	50 sh Ridge av.	13

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, new	96	$1000 Pa R 2d mtg	6 95
$2000 C & A 6s	83 90	100 sh Read b5	55
$2000 U S 7-30s, June	102§	50 sh Minehill	56§
$5000 War & Fra 7s	86	200 sh Tarr Home	1

West Virginia.

The returns thus far received from the recent voting in West Virginia on the Constitutional Amendment denying the right of suffrage to Rebels, indicate a majority in favor of the Amendment of about 8000. We have the following:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Counties.	*Maj.*	*Counties.*	*Maj.*
Barbour	25	Monongalia	689
Berkeley	510	Morgan*	198
Braxton	small maj.	Mineral, }	100
Brooks*	19	Grant, }	
Cabell	137	Nicholas	65
Doddridge*	42	Preston*	794
Gilmer*	28	Pleasants*	36
Hancock*	95	Putnam	27
Harrison*	291	Roane	150
Jackson	300	Ritchie*	407
Jefferson	125	Taylor*	211
Kanawha	530	Tyler*	72
Lewis	25	Upshur*	487
Mason	375	Wayne	small maj.
Marshall*	684	Wirt*	136
Marion	364	Wood*	461

AGAINST IT.

Counties.	*Maj.*	*Counties.*	*Maj.*
Calhoun	27	Ohio*	344
Fayette	small maj.	Tucker*	104
Hampshire	small maj.	Wetzel	100

*Official.

A Murderer Twenty-eight Days Under Ground.

About three weeks ago we published a letter from Brownsville, announcing the escape of one Rodgers, who had killed an Assistant Surgeon of his regiment. The gallows was erected and all preparations made, the prisoner received religious consolation, and expressed his readiness to die; but during the night preceding the day set for execution, managed to effect a mysterious disappearance. It was positively asserted that he had joined the contra-guerillas in Matamoros, and was flourishing in grand style about the streets of that town; but the sequel, as given in the subjoined letter of our correspondent, proves that this statement was a mistake:—

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 25.—Astounding as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that William Rodgers, of the 77th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, sentenced to be hung, escaped, seen and recognized, drunk with men of his own company in Matamoras, etc., etc., was captured last night almost within the prison limits, above ground. He never had passed those limits. Last evening the town was in a perfect ferment, when it became known that a convict had lived for twenty-eight days in a subterranean abode, dug out by his own hands, within easy hearing distance of guards, sentinels, etc. The capture demonstrates the unreliability of rumors, or even some positive assertions, for it has been positively asserted, by those who professed to know, that Rodgers had joined the contra-guerillas in Matamoras.—*N. O. Times, June* 1.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To

LITERATURE.

PULPIT PUNGENCIES. With a Table of Contents. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans.

The work before us is as curious a production as we have seen. It is a vast compilation of the pith of numerous sermons, from some hand unnamed. It has no preface, but commences at once with a series of the short extracts. There is a good deal of homely truth contained in them, and the cases are put in a quaint style, and with a singular force, which points directly to Beecher as the author. We know of no way in which we can give a better idea of the book than by quoting a few of its paragraphs:—

"Some men seem to think that the Divine Being has different qualities of mercies arranged, as apothecaries' medicines are, on shelves; and that the angels report to Him the condition of men, and He administers to their wants according to His judgment. Their idea of the way in which He bestows His blessings is something like this:—An angel reports to Him that there is a mortal praying for Divine aid, and He says, 'Who is it?' The angel replies, 'It is A; he wants such and such a blessing.' 'Well,' says God, 'what is his condition? Is he all right?' Is his case one of need? Has he done for himself up to pretty much the right point?' If the replies of the angel to these last inquiries are in the affirmative, God says, 'In that case I will help him;' so He reaches up and takes such a grace as is needed, and says, 'Hand it down to the man.'—*Morning Sermon, July 8, 1859.*"

"There are thousands of men that seem to rejoice in nothing else half so much as iniquity. The moment they hear the servant of the devil asking, 'Have you heard the news about A and B?' they say, 'What is it? Sit down and tell it to me;' and it is so refreshable to reveal, and so exquisite to hear, that A and B have been doing wrong, and have been found out in that wrong, that they fairly gloat over it! This is the very spirit of the devil himself.—*Morning Sermon, August 7, 1859.*"

"Men have despised the body too much, but after all, when God made the body, He knew what He was about.—*Evening Sermon, July 17, 1859.*"

"I go back, now, to my own ministry. I have got to begin to talk about myself as an old man, before long. I have been, thus far, talking as though I were young; but I find that I am remembering back too far for that, when I go back to the time when I first became the pastor of a church. It was twenty years ago. I remember that the flock which I first gathered in the wilderness consisted of twenty persons. Nineteen of them were women, and the other was nothing.—*Wednesday Evening Lecture, November 16, 1859.*"

"I very well remember going back, after having arrived at years of manhood, to the school-house where I *did not* receive my early education. I measured the stones which, in my childhood, it seemed that a giant could not lift, and I could almost turn them over with my foot! I measured the trees which seemed to loom up to the sky, wondrously large, but they had shrunk, grown shorter, and outspread narrower. I looked in on the old school-house, and how small the whittled benches and the dilapidated tables were, compared with my boyhood impression of them! I looked over the meadows across which my little toddling feet had passed. They had once seemed to me to be broad fields, but now but narrow ribbons, lying between the house and the water. I marvelled at the apparent change which had taken place in these things, and thought what a child I must have been when they seemed to me to be things of great importance. The school-ma'am—oh! what a being I thought she was! and the school-master—how awe stricken I was in his presence! So looking and wistfully remembering, I said to myself, 'Well, one bubble has broken.' But when you shall stand above, and look back with celestial and clarified vision upon this world—this rickety old school-house earth—it will seem smaller to you than to me that old village school.—*Morning Sermon, November 6, 1859.*"

"Some men keep their goodness as people do their pianos. They have them shut up, most of the time, at one side of the parlor; and when they have looked after the affairs of the kitchen, and taken their meals, and waited upon their company, and attended to all their other duties, then, for relaxation, they open them, and play a few tunes upon them. Some men keep their conscience shut up a good part of the time, and once in a while, for a change, they open it, and play upon it. They find it a little out of tune, but they do not mind that.—*Morning Sermon, June 12, 1859.*"

"We are all of us merely developing spirit in matter or out of matter. We are gaining that victory which God means the immortal shall gain over the mortal, the transient, the perishing. We are producing from these roots, these stems—our bodies—blossoms and fruits which God shall be willing to pick, that He may show them again in another life.—*Morning Sermon, March 4, 1860.*"

"There is not a little, piddling justice's court in the whole nation that is not subject to the authority of our highest courts. The highest court governs all the lower courts, clear down to the bottom of our judicial system. And God has made the human soul so that its highest faculty shall govern all the faculties below it, clear down to the bottom.—*Morning Sermon, June 12, 1859.*"

"When a man comes to have this itch for gold, this insanity of rolling over and increasing wealth, there are no bounds to his desire to accumulate. Though he were to roll his pile as fast as the globe rolls, he would not be satisfied.—*Morning Sermon, January 16, 1860.*"

"I think that men in this world are like a pismire running up on one of the pyramids of Egypt, going to take a prospect. The little insect creeps, and creeps, and creeps, a whole day, and only gets up a very short distance compared with the whole height of the structure, and he is so surrounded by bits of stones, and other objects which adhere to its side, that he cannot see anything. So he creeps on and on, and he may perhaps, in the course of a week, get half way up to the top, if the wind does not happen to blow him off, and no other accident befalls him; and then he cannot see anything, for he finds himself behind a crevice, or in a crack. Now he creeps and creeps again in another direction; and how long do you suppose it will take him to get so high that he can look over all the world; and when he does, what is an ant's judgment about the world good for?—*Morning Sermon, April 24, 1859.*"

The work is spicy and pleasant reading, is neatly and substantially bound, and is for sale by Ashmead & Evans, No. 720 Chesnut street.

KATE MARSTON: A FIRESIDE STORY. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans, No. 720 Chesnut street.

Carleton has of late fallen into the evil way of giving us only sensational novels. We have, then, great gratification in finding in "Kate Marston" something else than the sensational style of fiction. It is a fireside story, quietly and pleasantly told—not unnatural, and very readable. Its dedication to "St. Mary's Hall," Burlington, may give to some a clue to its authorship. As it at present stands, not even a *nom de plume* is given. It is bound in Carleton's usual style.

THE MUTE SINGER. A Novel. By Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie. Carleton, New York. Agents: Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chesnut street.

Mrs. Ritchie, well known as Miss Mowatt, is an accomplished actress, and a tolerably good authoress. The "Mute Singer" is a novel of considerable originality. Its plot is laid in Paris. Its heroine is a beautiful mute, who, after undergoing difficulties, dangers, and severe exertions, is finally rewarded by a doctor with whom she has long been in love. The tale is told in a decidedly fresh style, and is entertaining, although many parts of it are extravagant, almost ridiculous. It will, however, well repay a hasty perusal. It is neatly bound and clearly printed.

HAND AND GLOVE. By Amelia B. Edwards. New York: Harper & Brothers. G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, Agent.

Miss Edwards has won for herself a foremost place in the ranks of British novelists by two other works, already famous—"Barbara Hastings," and "Half a Million of Money." Her latest production, "Hand and Glove," is not unworthy of its predecessors. It does not possess the originality of "Barbara," nor yet that original knowledge so remarkable in "Half a Million;" but it is, for all that, a most delightful work. We doubt if this authoress could send forth any other than a book which would repay perusal. It is graphic in description, and able in the portrayal of character. Its plot is both intricate and interesting, and it will be read by thousands of those who have been charmed by its forerunners. G. W. Pitcher has it for sale.

—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC," by Swinton, which we received from the National Publishing Company, No. 597 Minor street, and of which we spoke at length a few days since, is creating a profound sensation in military and literary circles. We have never noticed a book on whose merits the journals of the day had more to say, and about whose excellence they more differed. All, however, commend it for its critical style and commendable frankness and perspicuity.

—From the advance proof sheets of the *Galaxy* for June, we can promise our readers a most excellent number. "The Clavering's" and Archie Lovell," are continued. A spirited sketch of Gustave Dore, the great engraver, is given; while the third paper on the "Art of Drawing" is contributed. Besides all these, we must reckon among its pleasant contents, "A Day of Days," "The Disappointed Sister," and an instructive article on the "Stereoscope." A lengthy contribution of poetry is furnished by Theodore Tilton. The number, as a whole, is most attractive.

—We have received from the same enterprising house a copy of the second edition of Goldwin Smith's "Lectures on the Study of History," of which we will speak in a few days.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

OPENING OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S COURT.

Charge to the Grand Jury—How Threats of Violence are to be Treated—Address of Hon. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia—He Asks for a Speedy Trial.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—Judge Underwood arrived from Alexandria this morning, and spent the forenoon at General Terry's headquarters, in the mansion formerly occupied by Jefferson Davis.

Most of the non resident members of the Grand Jury arrived this morning and made their appearance during the forenoon at the United States Court Room in the Custom House. Soon after 11 o'clock, the hour at which it was expected the adjourned session of the Circuit Court would be opened, Messrs. Reed, Brady, and Brown, counsel for Davis, entered the court-room and engaged in conversation with prominent members of the Richmond bar and others. Messrs. Van Sickle and Thomas H. Edsall, of New York, and Charles Gross, of Philadelphia, junior counsel for Davis, were also present.

Not more than fifteen or twenty spectators, including two ladies from New York, were in the Court at any time during the day, it having been ascertained by actual count that the legal number of Grand Jurors was not present.

Judge Underwood did not appear and occupy his seat until 1 o'clock. At that hour he entered the room, and the Court was formally opened by the Clerk. By direction of Judge Underwood, the Clerk, W. H. Barry, called the names of the Grand Jury, and fourteen only responded.

James E. Lepscomb and H. L. Wigand, of Richmond, who had been summoned to make up the requisite number, were then called to the Clerk's desk to qualify as jurors. The former declined to take the prescribed oath and was excused. Mr. Wigand took the oath and occupied a seat with the other jurors. Another long pause was caused by Mr. Lepscomb's refusal to qualify. Finally, Gilbert C. Walker, of Norfolk, appeared and took the oath. The panel being thus complete, the Judge, at 2 o'clock, delivered the following charge:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I am happy to meet you again and to know that you are still living, notwithstanding the assaults that have been made upon you. Little need be said in addition to the instructions given at Norfolk. Your last session has made you historical, and I trust that the efforts which have been made to intimidate you and to impede the course of justice will not make you less faithful and earnest in the discharge of your public duties. We ought not to be surprised that the treasonable and licentious press of this State and city should wince and rave and become furious when treason and licentiousness are exposed and arraigned for trial and punishment. Nor should we be surprised at the enormity and desperation exhibited when we remember that this city has long been the centre and seat of the greatest traffic in human beings that has ever disgraced the world—a traffic which has annually employed many hundred of moral monsters and many millions of capital, subsidizing the press, pulpit, and politics of the State, rendering Richmond more infamous among men for its participation in this great crime than all the cities along the coasts of Sengambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, Congo, Lounge, Angola and Benguela combined.

The wonder then is that so many traces of kindness, humanity, and Christian civilization should have survived such debasing and brutalizing influences, and let us thank God and take courage that, more fortunate than the devoted cities of antiquity, we can count more than ten men who have stood faithful among the faithless. The complaints of threatened violence and intimidation which have been forwarded to me by several of your members, for your late heroic and patriotic actions, have been submitted to the highest legal and military authorities of the Government, and I can assure you of the most sympathy and firm support of all the officers of the law, not excepting the President, whom the treasonable flatter and fawn upon, but whom they will probably soon curse as heartily as they did two years ago. But, gentlemen, I am glad to call your attention to a law of Congress which put your own vindication, as well as that of the country, into your own hands. In 1831, Congress enacted, as you will find on page 482 of the fourth volume or the statutes at large, as follows:—

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall by threats, or force endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any juror witness, or officer in any Court of the United States, in the discharge of his duty, or should corruptly, or by threats, or force, obstruct or impede or endeavor to obstruct or impede the due administration of justice therein, every person or persons so offending shall be liable to prosecution thereof, by indictment; and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both according to the nature and aggravation of the offense. Approved March 2, 1831.

You will thus have it in your own power to exercise a wholesome restraint upon licentious tongues and pens, and upon a press which, as a blind leader of the blind, has been, and still is, one of the chief causes of past, present, and prospective calumny and misfortune, the murders, duels, assassinations, violent and ungoverned passions, ending in self-conflagration and self-immolation, unparalleled in any heathen country. The poverty, suffering, agony, and degradation which have given this city, of almost unequaled natural capabilities, its bad eminence, are the legitimate pay's of the teachings of its public press; and anything you can be able to contribute towards its reformation will, in the highest degree, be serviceable to the cause of the country and of humanity. But, gentlemen, let us act with moderation and discrimination, for though a prostituted press is one of the greatest calamities, a free and virtuous press is one of the greatest public blessings—the great ornament and support of public virtue.

After delivering the charge Judge Underwood remarked that, in the absence of the foreman, Mr. Harrison would act in that capacity.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room.

There being no formal business before the Court, Judge Underwood said:—"We shall be happy to hear from members of the bar, always giving preference to members from a distance."

William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Court as follows:—

"May it please your Honor, I beg to present myself, in conjunction with my colleagues, as the counsel of Jefferson Davis, a prisoner of state at Fortress Monroe, and under indictment for high treason in your Honor's Court.

"We find in the records of your Honor's Court an indictment charging Mr. Davis with a high offense, and it has seemed to us due to the course of justice, due to this tribunal, due to the feelings, or one sort or another, which may be described as crystallizing around the unfortunate man, that we should come at the very earliest day to this tribunal, and ask of your Honor, or, more properly, the gentlemen who represent the United States, the simple question:—What is proposed to be done with this indictment? Is it to be tried? Is it—and this is a question perhaps, that I have no right to ask—is it to be withdrawn, or is it to be suspended? If it is to be tried, may it please your Honor, speaking for my colleagues, and for myself, and for the absent client, I say with emphasis, and I say it with earnestness, that we come here prepared instantly to try that case, and we shall ask no delay at your Honor's hands further than is necessary to bring the prisoner to face the Court and to enable him, under the statute and in such cases made and provided, to examine the bill of indictment against him. Is it to be withdrawn? If so, justice and humanity seem to us to prompt that we should know it. If it to be suspended, postponed? If so, may it please the Court, with all respect to your Honor and the gentlemen who conduct the public business here, your Honor must understand us as entering our most earnest protest. We ask a speedy trial on any charge that may be brought against Mr. Davis here or in other civil tribunals in the land. We may be now here representing, may it please the Court, a dying man. For thirteen months he has been in prison. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to him not only an impartial trial, which I am sure he will have, but a speedy trial—and we have come no slight distance, we have come in all sincerity, we have come with all respect to your Honor, we have come with strong sympathies with our client, professional and personal; we have come here simply to ask that question. I address it to the District Attorney, or I address it to your Honor, as may be the more appropriate. What disposition is proposed to be made with the bill of indictment against Jefferson Davis, now pending, for high treason?"

Major J. L. Hennessy, Assistant United States Attorney, said that he had been entirely unaware of the nature of the application just made. In the absence of the District Attorney, Mr. Chandler, he was not prepared to answer the question, but he would immediately telegraph to that gentleman the fact of such an application having been made. Mr. Chandler would probably arrive in Richmond this evening. If he failed to arrive, Major Hennessy stated that he would himself be prepared to answer the question to-morrow morning.

Judge Underwood, addressing the counsel for Mr. Davis, said:—Am I to understand that that will be satisfactory?

Mr. Reed—Entirely so.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MONTE CRISTO

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THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.

OFFICE,

No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.

The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm13 4p

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing To Suit All Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C

CLOTHING!!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 **MARKET Street,** 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing to order, in style unsurpassed.
4 7 3mrp FARR & CO. 16 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.
H. A. BURTON,
5 29 1ltrp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
6 22 30th No. 907 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

HAS REMOVED FROM

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,

TO [5 25 tmwim

No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture.
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY
No. 728 ARCH Street
Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
5 28 tmwlm Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FURNITURE.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,

IN OIL OR POLISHED.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE

IN OIL OR POLISHED.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

6 4 12trp]

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc.
Dining-Room, Chamber, and Library Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.

Also, Dining-Room Furniture,

AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf3m

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 10 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Biggerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 10 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 45 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 3 20 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12 35 M.

3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8 15 P. M.

3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Cape May 6 30 and 11 A. M.

" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

" Salem 6 45 A. M. and 3 35 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 05 Noon, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 45 A. M. and 12 55 Noon, arriving in Philadelphia at 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 9 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 30 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 WILLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4 45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4 30 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 45 and 11 A. M., 2 30 4 30 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 Night for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3 4 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's Torrisdale Holmesburg, Tacony Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. or Bristol Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca Owego, Rochester Binghampton, Oswego Syracuse Great Bend Montrose Wilkesbarre Scranton Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45 8, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 26 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER ROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 49 A. M., 6 42 8, 11, 7 26, and

LETTICE WHITE.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

My neighbor White; we met to day,
He always had a cheerful way,
As if he breathed at ease;
My neighbor White lives down the glade,
And I five higher, in the shade
Of my old walnut trees.

So many lads and lasses small,
To feed them all, to clothe them all,
Must surely tax his wit;
I see his thatch when I look out,
His branching roses creep about,
And vines half smother it.

Three white-haired urchins climb his eaves,
And little watch-fires heap with leaves,
And milky filberts hoard;
And there his oldest daughter stands
With downcast eyes, and skilful hands
Before her ironing board.

She comforts all her mother's days,
And with her sweet, obedient ways
She makes her labor light;
So sweet to hear, so fair to see!
Oh, she is so much too good for me,
That lovely Lettice White!

'Tis hard to feel oneself a fool!
With that same lass I went to school,
I then was great and wise;
She read upon an easier book,
And I—I never cared to look
Into her sky-blue eyes.

And now I know they must be there,
Sweet eyes, behind those lashes fair,
That will not raise their rim;
If maids be shy, he cures who can;
But if a man be shy—a man—
Why then the worse for him!

My mother cries, "For such a lad
A wife is easy to be had,
And always to be found;
A finer scholar scarce can be,
And for a foot and leg," says she,
"He beats the country round.

"My handsome boy must stoop his head,
To clear her door, whom he would wed;"
Weak praise, but fondly sung!
"O mother, scholars sometimes fail—
And what can foot and leg avail,
To him that wants a tongue!"

When by her ironing-board I sit,
Her little sisters round me flit,
And bring me forth their store;
Dark cluster grapes of dusty blue,
And small sweet apples, bright of hue,
And crimson to the core.

But she abideth silent, fair;
All shaded by her flaxen hair,
The blushes come, and go;
I look, and I no more can speak
Than the red sun that on her cheek
Smiles as he lieth low.

Sometimes the roses by the latch,
Or scarlet vine-leaves from her thatch,
Come sailing down like birds;
When from their drifts her board I clear
She thanks me, but I scarce can hear
The shyly utt'red words.

Oft have I wooed sweet Lettice White,
By daylight, and by candle-light
When we two were apart.
Some better day, come on space,
And let me tell her face to face—
"Maiden, thou hast my heart!"

How gently rock you poplars high,
Against the reach of primrose sky,
With heaven's pale candles stored!
She sees them all, sweet Lettice White;
I'll e'en go sit again to-night
Beside her ironing-board!

Mr. Diffident's Speech at a Presentation Supper.

Ladies and gentlemne—I beg pardon. (Laughter.) Mr. Chairman, ladies—ladies and gentlemen. (Cheers.) In returning—in rising to return, ladies and gentlemen—in returning my sincere thanks for the great and distinguished, though merited—(laughter)—unmerited—(cheers)—honor you have—I have just—just conferred—(laughter and cheers)—permit me to say that I—I beg to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that nothing I can say on the present occasion can sufficiently express my—your sense of my kindness—(loud applause and laughter)—will kindle a most—I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, this is—this is the happiest moment of my life (renewed applause), and in—in returning—returning from the bottom of my heart—(cheers)—it is perhaps unnecessary—unnecessary to say anything—(cries of "go on")—and I trust I have said nothing—(laughter)—nothing on the present occasion that—but I'll not detain you—ladies and gentlemen—("yes, yes, go on")—by saying that—having said more than I intended to say on the present occasion—(hear, hear)—I can only say that—that in returning my sincere thanks, I—I—I beg most sincerely to thank you. (The speaker, on resuming his seat, was rewarded with several rounds of applause.)

THINGS TO THINK OF.—The number of languages spoken is 3064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One-quarter die before the age of 7. One-half before the age of 17. To every 1000 persons one only reaches 100 years. To every 100 only 9 reach 65 years; and not more than 1 in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year, 7780 every hour, and 60 every minute—or 1 for every second. These losses are about inllanced by an equal number of births.

The married are longer lived than the single: and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 100. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. Number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN FRANCE.—A point of law relating to imprisonment for debt, of some consequence to foreigners, and not generally known, has been settled by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. A short time since M. Schuyllmann, a merchant residing in Paris, arrested a Bavarian on the ground that he was about to leave the country without paying his debts. The latter disputed the legality of the arrest, on the plea that his creditor is a Bavarian, and therefore not entitled to avail himself of the privilege conferred on creditors by the law of 1832. The defendant commenced proceedings—first, to set aside the arrest as illegal; and, secondly, to recover damages for illegal arrest, for which he claimed 20,000f. The creditor, however, pleaded that he had been authorized by an imperial decree to establish his domicile in France, and that consequently he enjoyed all the civil rights of a French citizen. The Court adopted this view of the case, confirmed the arrest, and condemned the prisoner in costs.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT IN AERIAL NAVIGATION.—The ascension of a balloon-ship called the "Esperance" was to have taken place at the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, on the 10th ultimo, but great difficulty was experienced by the inventor, M. Delamarne, in adjusting the screws, helm, sails, etc. The Emperor, who happened to be driving out and saw the crowd, went to the spot to inspect the apparatus, and conversed some time with the inventor, but at last, not perceiving any great probability of an ascension, took his departure. The crowd then became impatient, and broke through the barriers. At a quarter past 7 the car was attached, and the whole ascended some few yards from the ground, and moved in the direction of the Invalides; but the balloon being either damaged by the machinery or overweighted, burst, and fell heavily to the ground.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No 1103 CHESNUT Street

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc, bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 4 MARKET Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tnthss3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh stree

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 § JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,
may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
FINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill, 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STRIP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
OFFERS
A FEW CHOICE LOTS
OF
SEASONED WALNUT,
LOW FOR CASH.
[5 21 1mrp

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 6 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
150 000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194 375 0
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 5
7,100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3 250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
39,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,498,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	30 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121 013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies 6 123. Estimated value	2 910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48 56,635 37
		$1 253 530 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Band,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. James Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James R. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 109 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 2 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11 467 55.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 1y25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 15

THE PROVIDENT *LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,*
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua R. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 29§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.
Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.
The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.
No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.
Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one-half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.
Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr. EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 398 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va, May 25, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about
9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES
(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each)
This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.
The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.
Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half-barrels.
The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.
Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases.
Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY,
5 26 10t Colonel and C. S. V.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June, 4, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!
Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 11, 1866, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged, viz.:—

824	pounds Smoked Beef.
158	pounds Ham.
784	pounds Corn Meal.
5 949	pounds Peas.
18,260	pounds Rice.
16,107	pounds Hominy.
2,510	gallons Molasses.

The above Stores can be examined at any time previous to, or on the day of sale. After purchase, they must be first paid for, and then removed at the expense of the purchaser, and within five days from the day of sale.
No checks taken.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.
C. L KILBURN,
6 5 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE Street, New York City. May 28, 1866.
In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866 at the premises, Trenton, New Jersey, the Buildings Barracks etc., constituting the "Depot Camp," viz.:—
Five Barracks, two stories high, and 30 by 90 feet each
Officers' Quarters, 120 by 20 feet.
Guard House, 60 by 50 feet.
Hospital, 30 by 50 feet
Quartermaster's and Commissary's Storehouse, 30 by 50 feet.
Storehouse, 150 by 24 feet.
Kitchen, 16 by 16 feet.
Wash-house, 16 by 16 feet.
Shed, 10 by 18 feet.
Blacksmith Shop, 16 by 10 feet.
Wagon-Master's Office, 12 by 12 feet.
Stable, 150 by 26 feet.
Small Stable, 16 by 40 feet.
Watch-house, 6 by 7 feet.
2250 feet of Fence, 9 feet high, and
450 feet of open Fence, 4 feet high.
The buildings were built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good condition.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Also, unless otherwise ordered, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
5 Horses.
4 Army Wagons.
1 Spring Wagon.
Officers' Desks, Tables, Chairs.
Stoves Stove-pipe, Ranges.
Leather Water Buckets.
Wooden Pails.
Carpenters' Tools.
Spades, Shovels.
Coal Hods.
Harness.
Axes, Hatchets.
Whitewash Brushes, etc.
Caps, Trowsers, Coats, Blouses, etc.
Also, 35 cords of Pine Wood, and
10,000 feet assorted seasoned Lumber, in good order.
Terms of sale—Cash on rendition of accounts.
The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchasers.
For further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made at the Quartermaster's Office in Trenton, to HENRY T. HOLCOMB, Agent, or to the undersigned.
The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.
By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
B. C. MORGAN,
5 29 8t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and Sealed Proposals are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18,000	feet 1

A PHILADELPHIA HOME.

THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE BUILT BY THE LATE DR. DAVID JAYNE.

Full Description of the Most Magnificent Dwelling in America.

THE FRESCOING AND DECORATION.

The Marble Halls and Banqueting Room.

PARLORS, DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBERS.

Tour of Inspection from Basement Vaults to Observatory.

PILLARS OF PORPHYRY.

GARDENS AND STATUARY.

THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Carpets, Furniture, Silver Service, and Upholstery.

A TIPTOE PEEP INTO HIGH LIFE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Philadelphia has never been lacking in public-spirited citizens, who felt it their duty to render their city attractive to strangers on account of its fine architectural adornments. Dr. Franklin, in the early history of our city, urged the necessity of ornamental buildings as one of the modes by which a large and intelligent population would be attracted to Philadelphia, and, on account of its beauty make it their home. In that, as in most other respects, he was wise.

The science of architecture has greatly improved recently. In our boyhood we remember to have gazed with admiration at Mr. Dundas' residence, at Broad and Walnut, and perhaps incautiously broke one of the commandments by the indulgence of a spirit of envy. That was supposed to be beyond the power of improvement, yet, magnificent as it is, it is no longer a notoriety.

The building of magnificent hotels in later days became a specialty. Head's Mansion House, in Third street, was once the fashionable headquarters, but as business and promenade moved westward new places of resort became necessary, and the United States and Jones' Hotels were opened for the benefit of those attracted to our city by business or pleasure.

For several years these capacious hostelries served the purpose, but the increasing growth of our city and the wonderful impetus given to our trade required greater accommodations for the guests, and the late George W. Edwards, a public-spirited Philadelphian, projected and completed the Girard and La Pierre Houses. They in their turn were eclipsed in architectural grandeur by the building of the Continental, which in size and interior decoration equals, if not surpasses, any hotel in the United States.

The building of these vast structures suggested the idea of immense business houses, and among the first that entered into the project of grand buildings was Dr. David Jayne, whose fine store, in Chesnut street, below Third, has a world-wide fame. As every Philadelphian knows, some of the finest business houses in the city were built by him.

Very soon after the completion of the Chesnut street building, he commenced the Quincy granite structure running from Dock to Carter street, for some years used as the Post Office, previous to its removal to the United States Building, in Chesnut street, below Fifth. His next venture was the massive Quincy granite building generally known as Jayne's Hall, in Chesnut street, below Seventh. It was of the same colossal character as his previous edifices, and contained an immense public hall, which will be generally remembered in connection with the noon-day prayer-meetings, where immense crowds gathered during the religious excitement of 1856, '57, and '58. This is now converted into stores, offices, and places of business. He afterwards bought the old Arcade and Bolivar House, with adjoining buildings, and built the fine marble edifices adjoining Jayne's Hall. Our citizens are aware that these are among the finest business structures in Philadelphia, and will remain through many years to perpetuate the name and fame of him who reared them.

Unfortunately for our city, the hand of death has taken from us a citizen that we could ill spare. In the very midst of his usefulness he was providentially removed, and it is not likely that there is any one left at present to take his place. He made it his special pride to spend his ample means in the erection of magnificent buildings, and they are his enduring monument. As long as our city endures, his name will be linked with that of Stephen Girard as one of our greatest public benefactors.

At the time of his death, which occurred only a few weeks ago, he was engaged in building a mansion in which to spend his declining years in that ease and comfort which a life of probity and industry deserves. With unlimited means at his command, it is reasonable to suppose that he would not be penurious in the expenditure of money upon a home for his later years, and to leave for the benefit of his family.

But no one who has not carefully inspected the establishment can have any possible conception of the exquisite taste and beauty that pervades the entire edifice. Many of our wealthy men have built themselves palatial homes, but nothing in our city at all approaches this in regal magnificence. It seems like a legacy left to our city by one who never ceased in life to uphold her interest and her honor.

The grand edifice now approaching completion occupies four lots at the southeast corner of Chesnut and Nineteenth streets. Its erection was commenced in December, 1863, though the property had been purchased some time before. Dr. Jayne, we believe, paid about $45,000 for the ground, but owing to the rise in the value of real estate in that quarter of the city, it is estimated to be worth $60,000 at present. The lot has a front of 100 feet on Chesnut street, and runs back on Nineteenth street 145 feet. The whole establishment, including the furniture, cannot cost less than $600,000.

The building itself is 60 feet front, by 106 feet in depth, including the fine conservatory in the rear. By a most judicious choice of Dr. Jayne in his lifetime, it is set back a sufficient distance to give to spectators a perfect view of its proportions. It is four stories in height, of pure white marble, every block of which was brought from the celebrated quarries at Lee, Mass. There is no where in this city a more imposing exterior. Marble is not a material that is greatly improved by excessive ornamentation, and the projector has shown good taste in omitting filigree work, and depending upon simple massiveness for its effect. The Chesnut and Nineteenth street fronts are composed of solid marble, and are certainly the very perfection of beauty. It is proper to say that the whole design of the building was made by John McArthur, Jr., aided by his efficient assistants, Messrs. Andrews, Summers, and Pierson, in constant consultation with Dr. Jayne himself, who had a keen and cultivated appreciation of propriety and fitness in all such matters. Mr. McArthur, a near relative of the architect, is the superintendent, and has devoted himself to his work with peculiar earnestness. The result of the combined efforts of all the gentlemen engaged, is a mansion eclipsing in beauty and elegance anything in the country. While there is nothing gaudy or offensive to good taste about it, the brilliancy is of so overwhelming a character as to almost defy description. Throughout our future it will stand as a monument to the munificence of its projector, and an honor to those engaged in its erection.

The interior is approached from Chesnut street by a wide flight of steps leading to an arched doorway of ornamental design, most elaborately finished. The oiled walnut doors alone are said to have cost $700, and we imagine, from their massive appearance, that they are worth at least that sum. The visitor is ushered into the spacious hall, around which are ranged pillars of Scagliola marble and porphyry. This hall leads directly through the building, dividing it into two parts. It is entirely covered with delicate frescoing by Messrs. K. Keyser & Co. One of the features of the whole house is the fact that there is no paper upon the walls. The basement is painted in oil of a rich pearl color, and the rest of the building is of fresco, and it is scarcely possible to conceive of anything more magnificent. On the right of the entrance is an immense parlor, 18 feet wide by 70 feet in depth, and so arranged that by the use of sliding doors it can be divided into two apartments. The doors throughout the first story are of rosewood, and were made by Mr. Evers, of New York. Through the rest of the house they are of black walnut, inlaid with butternut. The parlor mantel-pieces are real works of art. They are of pure white marble, and on each side are full-length statuettes of Dr. Jayne's daughters, and on the keystone of each arch are busts of his two sons—one of whom is deceased. The marble work of the entire building, including the front, was done by Mr. Struthers, and the statuary by Mr. Bailey.

The parlors are frescoed in panelling, and the heavy cornice is relieved by the introduction of gilt mouldings, giving great effect to the apartment. Directly opposite to the main parlor is the reception-room, which is finished in the same style, the ceilings and sides being of fresco. The mantel-piece in this room is of California marble, by Jacoby, and is an exquisite piece of workmanship. Immediately in the rear of the reception-room is the stairway leading to the attic, and the opening covered by an immense skylight of stained glass. The visitor passes through between massive pillars of Scagliola marble, set on pedestals of slate, from the establishment of Thomas Heath. The banisters are of massive design; and, as is the rest of the finishing, are of solid oiled walnut. The upper portions of the house, which are of the same superb character as the main floor, are divided into spacious rooms, to be used as sitting and retiring rooms and chambers. The building has bath-rooms and all modern conveniences upon every floor.

There is a doorway in the hall leading through the rear parlor and thence to the Nineteenth street entrance. On this side of the house there is a spacious portico, which, at the south end, terminates in a circular bay window, and is supported by fluted columns. A wide stairway leads from the ground to this beautifully graceful balcony. Two couchant lions guard this passage. The yard and grounds are tastefully ornamented with evergreens and flowering shrubs. The side-yard is laid out in *parterres*, under the immediate supervision of Mr. James Kent, one of our most accomplished gardeners. The whole lot is surrounded with a thirteen-inch wall, with coping and facings of marble. The gateway on Nineteenth street is of rich design, and has openings by which passers-by can inspect the grounds. The whole house is surmounted by a Mansard roof of slate, broken with dormer windows, and this constitutes the attic. All the window sills are of marble, and the frames and sashes of oiled walnut. The shutters throughout the house are on the inside, a plan which gives an airy effect to the building. The cornice is heavy, and of elaborate design, supported by almost innumerable brackets. The Chesnut street front has immense bay windows on either side of the doorway, thus breaking the monotony which necessarily attaches to solid white. The introduction of walnut in the windows and the massive door aid in the pleasing effect of the building.

The dimensions of some of the main apartments will give a better idea of the size of the house. The dining-room is eighteen feet in width by forty in depth. The vestibule is twelve feet wide by nine feet from the outer to the inside door. This is the only part of the house in which marble tiling is used. Sheets of polished marble, about three feet wide, line the sides, and the whole is finished gorgeously in fresco. The hall is twelve feet wide by fifty-three in length. The *Salle de Reception* is thirty-seven feet long by twenty-five wide, including the fine alcove on the eastern side. The staircase is nineteen by thirty-eight, and continues of that dimension to the observatory. The conservatory is 12 by 24 and the verandah on the west side is 12 feet in width. The library is in the second-story, and is of the same size as the dining-room, which is immediately beneath it. The northeast chamber is 29 by 25, and the northwest, 21 by 18. There are a number of other spacious apartments, the whole number in the house exceeding 75, but space does not permit us to go more fully into detail. Even in this immense building, economy of space has been studied and care taken that no room should be wasted.

The kitchen, which is a model of comfort, is located upon the main floor to the east of the dining-room, and is fitted up with ranges, pantries, closets, and every conceivable convenience. The basement is divided into various compartments for the use of the servants, washing-room, laundry, butler's pantry, and near the centre is located one of Matzinger's immense fire-proof safes, imbedded in solid masonry, intended to be a place of deposit for the silver service and other valuables belonging to the family. This, we should say, was not only fire and burglar-proof, but forms one of the centre supports of the building. In the basements there are innumerable pantries, store-rooms, and bath-rooms for the use of the servants. Everything here is furnished in the elegant style which characterizes the rest of the building, with the single exception that it is painted in oil, and not in fresco. There are outlets from the basement on all sides, and it is well lighted and ventilated by abundant windows and doors.

Those who desire to inspect the building from its best point of view, will do well to go a little way beyond Nineteenth, on the opposite side of Chesnut street. The effectiveness of the edifice is more plainly discovered at a distance. Viewed immediately in front, its vast size and overpowering beauty are to some extent lost.

THE GAS FIXTURES.

Among the most important and beautiful features of this grand mansion are the chandeliers and fixtures for lighting. They are from the celebrated establishment of Cornelius & Baker, a firm of which Philadelphia has good reason to be proud. It will, perhaps, give the public some idea of the immensity of the place, when we say that it will contain 1500 gas-burners. In the hall there are three 12 light chandeliers of the Renaissance style, with six brackets to match. The centres are mermaids of solid bronze, holding in their hands the branches out of which the jets issue. In the parlors there are two 12-light chandeliers of fire-gilt of such an ornate character that we are scarcely able to describe them. Suffice it to say that the manufacturers announce that they are the most brilliant pieces of mechanism that they have ever placed in any private residence in the country. The chandelier in the *salle de reception* is a perfect gem. It has thirty-six burners, and it alone is valued at $1500. It is composed of three figures of angels of solid bronze holding out golden cornucopias, and the jets pass through tubes of alabaster, made in the form and color of wax candles. In the dining-room, which is immediately in the rear of the parlors, there is a splendid *verde antique* chandelier of the same style as those in the parlors, of twelve burners, with ornamental brackets. In the upper stories the same style of magnificence obtains. In the northeast chamber there is a six-light chandelier of bronze, in the Pompeian style, and toilet lights hanging over the mirrors—a new and very beautiful idea. In the northwest chamber we observed a twelve-light chandelier of Louis Quatorze pattern, in gold gilt, with hanging toilet lights of the same pattern. The library chandelier is in the Grecian style, and although simple in form, is exquisitely beautiful. Throughout the upper stories the same magnificence is observed, somewhat decreasing in size as the building ascends. A very beautiful gilt and bronze bell pull has also been manufactured by Cornelius & Baker, representing Cupid in a shell. The handles of the front and vestibule doors are female figures in bronze. The cost of these magnificent gas fixtures will be nearly $15 000. In this matter Dr. Jayne gave orders regardless of expense, and the manufacturers taxed the resources of their establishment to produce something that would be worthy of their reputation. That they have succeeded, no one that will give the immense edifice even a cursory examination will doubt. They are unquestionably the finest of their character in any private residence in the world. These gas fixtures, which are nearly all in readiness for being put in their places, occupy and completely fill a large apartment at the manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, in Cherry street. It is expected that they will all be put in their places during the coming month.

THE CARPETS.

These were all imported expressly for the building, by Messrs. J. F. & E. B Orne, No 904 Chesnut street. The parlors are laid with magnificent Axminsters, made to exactly fit the apartments, and woven in a single piece. Their weight is enormous, and their texture perfect. They are of the medallion pattern, and are about the finest specimens of this kind of handicraft that have ever been brought to this country. The library, reception room, and drawing room are laid with piece carpets of different designs, all of English manufacture, and imported expressly for Dr. Jayne. The main halls and stairways are also covered with splendid Axminsters. The second floor, including the sitting rooms and chambers, are covered with French Velvet and royal Wiltons of exquisite beauty. The third story is laid with English Brussels and velvet, and the attic with ornamental matting. This portion of the fitting up is in keeping with the rest of the establishment—the carpeting costing the pleasant sum of $15,000. They are not yet laid down, but are ready for adjustment as soon as the work of frescoing and painting is completed. There are between ten and eleven thousand square feet of carpeting on the floors, halls, and stairways of this vast edifice.

THE ENAMELLED MARBLE WORKS.

As the spectator passes along the hall and through the main rooms of the house, he will observe a vast number of pillars, with elaborate capitals of various styles of architecture. Upon inspection they will be found to be of Scaglola marble, and they are certainly creditable to the artistic skill of Mr Heath, the maker. They are all set on pedestals of enamelled slate, from the manufactory of W. A. Arnold, No. 1010 Chesnut street, and give to the whole interior the finest perspective. There is also a mantel-piece in the dining-room of the same material, in imitation of *verde antique*, of enormous proportions, and very ornate in its style. In the fourth story the mantels are of enamelled slate, in imitation of all the various foreign marbles. They form great features in the ornamentation of the building. The linings of the bath-rooms are also of enamelled slate. This admirable material has become very popular for building purposes, on account of its durability, and its adaptation to various uses. It admits of being polished to a high degree of beauty and finish. In Dr Jayne's house they are absolutely perfect, and will attract the attention of every visitor. As another specimen of Philadelphia manufacture, they are worthy of inspection.

The white marble mantels throughout the house are equally beautiful, and are from the extensive works of Edwin Greble, in Chesnut street; Mr. Baird, Spring Garden street; and William Struthers, Market street. They are all of rich design, and in the most ornamental style of sculpturing. It is worthy of observation that we have in our midst artists who wield the chisel with as cunning a hand as any foreign professors whose names may have a wider fame. It is to the credit of Dr. Jayne's memory that nearly all of his splendid establishment is the fabrication of Philadelphia hands. In everything he has selected home material as far as it was possible, and the vast sum expended remains with us, distributed generously among our own mechanics.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The entire building is heated by two of Morris, Tasker & Co.'s self-regulating furnaces. The boilers and the furnaces are located in the front basement, and are embedded in solid masonry. They are of enormous size, and during the winter months it will require two and a half tons of coal per week to keep up a regular heat throughout the whole building. These furnaces are so arranged as to warm the building by means of air which has passed over pipes within which hot water is circulating; and the peculiarities consist partly in the novel construction of the furnace itself, and of the sets of water-pipes communicating with it, so as to allow them to be economically cast, and easily and speedily put together, and chiefly in a self-acting means of controlling the draft of the furnace, so regulating the heat as to insure economy, and dispense with the necessity of frequently meddling with the fire. The furnace has the usual grate bars and ash pit below, but the sides and top consist of water-spaces cast in segments fitting into each other, and to be made air-tight by proper cement.

The water flues, around which the air to be heated circulates, are cast in sections, called manifolds, each section consisting of a number of tubes connected at the top and bottom by tubes of larger diameter. Each of these sections is cast in one piece, and the number of joints to be kept close is thus much diminished. The ends of each conducting tube terminate in rings cast on them, which rings, when the sections are set up, fit into each other by projections and grooves, so as to form one continuous pipe, which is a continuation of one of the carrying or return water pipes of the furnace; and, when adjusted and cemented, a single bolt passing through the axis of each pipe binds all the sections tightly together, yet allows them to be easily and rapidly separated. A feature of novelty about the apparatus is the self-governing valve. This consists of a float in a reservoir, so placed on the apparatus as to have the level of the water within it affected by the expansion of the water by heat, and its contraction as it cools. From this float a rod passes downwards and governs a register in a flue, by which, when open, air is admitted directly to the chimney. The draft door of the furnace is also closed by a register, so connected by a rod with that just described, that as the one opens the other closes. So that as the water becomes too hot, its expansion lifts the float, and by its rod lessens the draft, both by letting the air directly into the chimney, and by tightly closing the draft door. The heating arrangements are absolutely perfect, and are all upon the gigantic scale proportionate to the size of the building. The heat thus generated extends to every portion of the house, from the basement to the attic; and we are afraid to say how many miles of pipe it will require. The pipes meander like the mazes of the labyrinth, and their influence is noticeable everywhere in the edifice.

THE FURNITURE

The fittings-up of the establishment are in perfect keeping with the splendor of the exterior. It is impossible to conceive of anything more magnificent than the appointments selected by Dr. Jayne. Everything that a cultivated taste could suggest has been liberally provided. The most elegant portion of the furniture is from the extensive manufactory of A. Lejambre, in Chesnut street, above Tenth. The furniture in the parlors is of rosewood of the most exquisite design, and is intended to suit the frescoing in that apartment. A couple of sofas, occupying the niches on either side of the mantel, are covered with tapestry manufactured expressly for Dr Jayne, in Lyons, at a cost of $25 per yard. The furniture of the rear parlor is of solid oiled walnut, and is also suitable to the frescoing, as is the case throughout the entire building.

The *Salle de reception* is furnished with walnut somewhat plainer, but exceedingly appropriate. The dining-room furniture is of a rich, elaborate character, and will strike the mind of the visitor with greater force than that of any other apartment in the building. It contains an extension table of colossal dimensions, capable of filling the immense dining-hall. Fitted in its place is an enormous sideboard of oiled walnut, the shelves and plating of which are of enamelled marble, in *verde antique*. In the top centre of the sideboard is a shield inscribed with the letter "J," the *monogram* of the proprietor. This is, perhaps, the most elegant piece of furniture ever placed in any private residence in our city. The remainder of the dining-room furniture is of a similar style, and very massive in its character.

The library is finished in walnut, inlaid with butternut. The arm-chairs and sofas are oak, with silk covering. In this apartment there are three large bookcases of solid live oak, with plate-glass doors.

The chambers on the second floor are furnished in suits of rosewood, inlaid with tulip wood, the rosewood of China, imported expressly for that purpose by Dr. Jayne himself.

Throughout the third story the furniture, adapted to the coloring of the walls, is of curled maple, mahogany, cherry, and walnut.

It is impossible to describe minutely each apartment, but it is sufficient to say that the fitness of things has been observed in every particular. The upper stories are fitted up in elegant style, with the finest materials, from the establishment of Mr. Allen.

It is, perhaps, the most magnificently furnished house in the United States, and is a like creditable to the projector and to those who had it in charge.

The curtains of the Walnut and Nineteenth street fronts are of satin damask, with hangings of brocatelle lace, surmounted by supports in gilt. In addition to the resources of Mr. Lejambre's establishment, the taste and skill of Mr. I. E. Wallraven was obtained, and consequently the upholstery is artistically perfect. Some of the window-curtains alone are said to be worth $600.

The mirrors, which are of various styles, suitable to each apartment, and of most beautiful finish, were furnished by Mr. James S. Earle & Sons and C. W. Robinson. Like all the rest of the furniture, they are in every case appropriate to the apartment in which they are placed.

THE GAS FITTINGS

The gas-pipes, which are all concealed in the walls, are about 3000 feet in length, and the main laid into the building is sufficiently large to furnish gas for 2000 burners. They are all furnished by Stration & Bros., in Walnut street. There are more pipes in Dr. Jayne's mansion than there are in the Girard College and its adjoining buildings, or in the Naval Asylum—two of the largest buildings in our city. By a skilful arrangement the stop-cocks have been so placed that the head of gas can be controlled in each of the separate stories. The pipes run up to the stained glass skylight, which can be brilliantly illuminated if necessary, and even the observatory is finely lighted. The contract for the gas-fitting is the largest that has ever been made in the city.

PLUMBING.

This portion of the work is by John Forsyth, and is on the same extensive scale. The water is conducted to the attic, and when it is considered that there are bath rooms on every story, some idea of the amount of lead pipe in the building can be obtained. Every conceivable convenience in this respect has been introduced, and some improvements that have never been known in this city. The portions of the work visible are artistically designed, and in strict accordance with their surroundings. They in many instances add materially to the ornamentation of the apartments.

The plastering was done by John Supplee, and is perhaps the finest specimen of that kind of work in the city. All the painting is the work of David M. Lutz, and is of the most tasteful character.

By the last will and testament of Dr. David Jayne, the executors are directed to carry out the designs of the decedent in regard to the Nineteenth and Chesnut streets mansion, in accordance with his plans while living. They are required to furnish the house in an appropriate style, under the immediate direction of his widow and daughters, and also to pay out of the estate all the current expenses of a family so situated.

He provides, also, by his will that the family horses, carriages, etc., shall be renewed as often as it becomes necessary. His widow, under the terms of the marriage settlement, receives the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, in addition to her share of the amount required for the carrying on of the establishment. It is also provided that she shall have the use of the house during her lifetime.

A singular provision of the will, which might perhaps be imitated by other capitalists, is that no intoxicating drinks shall be kept in the new house, except for medical or culinary purposes.

The immense business of the firm of which he was the prominent member will be in no way affected by his decease, for although he was the head of the establishment, for some years past the drug business has been conducted entirely under the auspices of Eben C. Jayne and John K. Walker—partners in the concern. The sales of this firm amount to millions per year, and the receipts from real estate left by Dr. Jayne are but little, if any, less.

We hope that our citizens will be permitted to inspect the premises when finished, as many besides the owners and occupiers are interested in this fine building. It is thought that it will be completed by the middle of July.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2 40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9rp ws

CLOSING OUT

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,

6 4 1m No. 815 ARCH Street.

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA,

VERY EASILY AND QUICKLY CURED BY

DOCTOR FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

USED INWARDLY.

Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, nor anything injurious.

The most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public.

Warranted to have never yet failed in any instance to cure permanently the worst forms of Rheumatism, etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY DR. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest Practising Physicians.

References to the wonderful cures made.

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Cramps Cholera Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels,

CURED BY USING

DOCTOR FITLER'S

CARMINATIVE.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

For Grown Persons, Children and Infants.

Mothers and Nurses please notice.

This CARMINATIVE has been before the public for many years, is perfectly harmless, and has been used principally for Children and Infants with wonderful effect in cases of Bowel Complaint, Colic Cholera Infantum, Crying Infants, Teething, Sleeplessness, Cramps, etc.

Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. [5 7 smw 1m8p

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR

N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.

5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A M 4 10

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT. —A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368 Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE, 5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

READING RAILROAD.

On and After Monday, June 4, 1866

A PASSENGER TRAIN

FOR READING,

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, will leave Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at

7·30 A. M.,

Arriving at Reading in time to connect with Express Trains North, East and West.

Passengers going North from all Stations between Philadelphia and Reading, except Norristown, Phœnixville, and Pottstown, will take this train.

The MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at

8·15 A. M.,

Stopping only at Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown Reading, and points on the main line above Reading, and the LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.

The 2·45 P. M. from Pottsville

Will NOT STOP at Stations SOUTH of Reading, except POTTSTOWN, PHŒNIXVILLE, and NORRISTOWN.

A Train will leave Reading at

6·30 P. M.,

Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M. 6 4 6rp

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

PHILADELPHIA.

Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

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EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

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In variety, manufactured by

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IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,

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STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 2000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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SOLE AGENTS,

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SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 6 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing. SIXTY CENTS PER POUND

For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,

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Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,

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DRY GOODS.

AUCTION DRESS GOODS.

FROM THIS DATE,

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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE MADE

A REDUCTION IN PRICES

At their Retail Counters and Wholesale Department,

FOR CLOSING SALES OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

6 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.

$1 00 Cassimeres for men's wear.

$1 50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.

50 cent fine Linen Drills.

Linen Duck for boys' wear and ladies' Sacques.

Fine Mixed Goods for suits.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

$6·50 FINE BED BLANKETS.

Blankets for single beds.

Blankets for berths.

Blankets for hotels.

Blankets for ice.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.

White Crepe Maret Shawls.

White Lama Wool Shawls.

White Printed Cashmere Shawls.

Black Thibet Shawls.

Shetland Shawls, Sea side Shawls.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS.

50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.

25 cent Grenadine Barèges.

$2 00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.

Travelling Dress Goods.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62 75 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75, worth $2·50; Rich Style Three-ply Carpets, only $2·12½; Hemp Carpets 37 cents; Rag, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Entry and Stair 37 to 67 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 up; White Canton Matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents up; Velvet Rugs at $2·50; Buff Shading 45 cents up; Cheap Table Linen; Cheap Towelling and Napkins; Material for Bathing Robes; Lawns, 31 cents; Dimity Quilts, $3; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin 25 to 37 cents; Cloth Table and Piano Covers. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET. 6 5

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp

Lowest Market Rates.

1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.

65c Fine White Pique.

50c. 5 4 wide Victoria Lawns.

$1.00. Shirred Muslins for Waists.

33c. Fine Cambric Muslins.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2.50 and $2 65.

10 4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25.

100 dozen Red bordered Towels, $2.75 per doz.

75c Hand-loom Table Linen.

62c. Unbleached Table Linen.

200 dozen Linen Towels, from late sales.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.

Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills.

31c. Pillow Muslins.

10 4, 11-4 and 12-4 Sheeting Muslins.

22c. Unbleached Muslins yard wide.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

37½ CENTS ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

72 Ballardvale Domet Flannels.

Angola and Fine Twilled Flannels.

Flannels for bathing suits.

Gauze Flannels, Shirting Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 4 3t

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CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

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Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.

SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm